The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 41 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Feb.				
25th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia.....	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th "	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	K. Kurozumi	4628	17th Feb.	1st March
Toman Maru	Y. Nakano	5954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.
Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—
Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A-5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class 'Single'	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out 'from Liverpool.'	..	[999	--	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager.
Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
KASARA,	1,195,	Thursday,	18th	February §C. M.
LHASA,	2,184,	Friday,	19th	February *Direct.
LINGA,	2,185,	Mon.	22nd	February, †P. B. D. and C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 Tons on Thursday 18th February via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat Bushire, and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 20th February via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
17th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5124	J.L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	24th April. '1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA.
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 6 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	65,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
SCOTLAND:
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING
PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR,
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he **has done an extraordinary piece of work.** I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S
HOT WEATHER
SUITINGS.

SEND FOR PATTERNS

We have just received our Season's Stock of Hot Weather Suitings, which we are offering at one price, for complete Suit Rs. 27-8.

AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORM,

Less 10% Cash Discount.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 50, Esplanade Road. 833

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse 1. now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED for the EAST and WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Bank Street, Bombay, Chief Agents for the DECCAN. Apply stating experience. 5425

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED at once a GRADUATE to teach Science in High School classes. One year's agreement essential. Apply stating terms to PRINCIPAL, BEYNON SMITH HIGH SCHOOL, Belgaum.

WANTED by gentleman a room with bath and separate entrance, also accommodation for servant. Apply to Box No. 129, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a successful concern of machinery merchants. The firm has also workshops foundry. Apply to Box No. 128, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 5426

ADVERTISER in the November 1914 issue of the "MERCANTILE GUARDIAN" of London, under its inquiry column (inquiry No. 5161/62) is requested to communicate with No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5413

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.

Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jodhpur. 3117

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
5197 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED three smart intelligent young men for appointment as Overseers on the temporary non-pensionable establishment. Pay Rs. 100. Only men qualified from Engineering Colleges need apply.

2. Applicants should state their age and experience. Copies of their testimonials, which will not be returned, should be attached to their applications.

3. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned on or before the 20th February 1915.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Architectural District.
P. W. Building.
Bombay 13th February, 1915. 5418

WANTED.

WANTED by young European Lady PUPILS in ENGLISH and Music. Children or Foreigners. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED a gentleman to share a room with another gentleman in a comfortable flat conveniently situated in the Fort good table and modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SMART SHORT-HAND TYPIST with a lot of business experience. Orphan preferred. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD. 5445

WANTED a HINDU CLERK able to correspond in English and with knowledge of Gujarati Accounting. Salary according to fitness but not more than Rs. 40. Write with testimonials to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5443

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT and STORE KEEPER for up-country Mill see personally at Mamadevi Motisha Chawl or apply with testimonials and salary, must have good knowledge of Hindi (Devnagri) and English. Perference will be given who has experience of Spinning and Weaving Mills. 5446 BINODIRAM BALCHAND.

WANTED a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Pay Rs. 50 plus 10. Those, who have obtained a certificate at the Sanitary Surveyor's class, held in Bombay, need only apply.

S. D. GARUD,
President, City Municipality, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 10th February, 1915. 3116

WANTED a CLERK. Only those who have passed School-Final Examination and know type-writing need apply. The applications, to reach this office by the 25th instant, should be made in their own hand writing. The candidate selected will have prospects of permanent service. The starting pay is Rs. 20 per month.

A. X. MORAES,
Executive Engineer, West Khandesh.
5438

WANTED a CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN for the Carriage and Wagon Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Meter gauge System, Ajmer. The applicant should have a thorough technical training and be familiar with the several departments for a Carriage and Wagon Workshop. He must have first-class drawing office experience and a knowledge of estimating. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 per mensem. Application by letter with copies of testimonials to be made to

THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, M.-G. System,
3117 Ajmer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—FOX TERRIER PUPS 3 months, also big Dog Thoroughbreds. Apply to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5437

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

RACING PONIES FOR SALE.—SIR KNIGHT. BEN HUR, ANAY MASTER BILL, and LOTUS to be sold as H. H. Nawab of Sachin is giving up racing. Apply A. S. OOMER, Moreland Road, Bombay. 5444

FORD OWNERS.—Three electric lights worked from the Magneto of your Ford Car will be filled to your usual side and tail lamps complete with wires, holders bulbs, switch, etc., for Rs. 35 only. Work done at your place in a short time. Write to the ALFRED AUTOMOBILE CO., 36, Church gate Street, Bombay. 5440

FOR SALE by the Executors of the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla (1) AT MAHABLESWAR Jubilee Cottage, Flora Villa & a small Bungalow, (2) AT SAHADA, West Khandesh a Ginning Factory, in working order with 45 gins of Blatt Brothers with a new Engine and Boiler and also old Engine and Boiler and other accessories. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5442

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For HINDOOS, an airy, well ventilated ground floor on Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAI HARIDAS, behind Wilson College. 5421

TO LET.—VISHRAM MANSION—At the junction of Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Road—Large and small self-contained airy flats, suitable for high class respectable Hindoo families, from the 1st of March 1915. For rents and terms apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned at 301, Hornby Road,—during office hours.

K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
Architect.
9th February, 1915. 5366

TO BE LET

SHOP in a rich, influential locality, where there is need for a CHEMIST. No competition in vicinity. Apply to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5428

TO BE LET.—Spacious accommodation for Banks, Offices and Clubs in Damodar Sukhadwala Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to W. T. HALAI and his Co-Executors, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5442

WELL VENTILATED and COMMODIOUS OFFICE ROOMS, with gallery, to be let at 32, Tamarind, Lane. Business Centre. Moderate rent. Apply on the premises. 5293

NOTICES.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, THE 8TH MARCH, 1915, for twenty-two appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo Indian portion of the signalling establishment of this Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have passed the VII standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation only at the local telegraph office. Applications accompanied by birth, school, and nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL together with one showing that the applicant is a British subject must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch Bombay on or before the 28th February 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.
11th February, 1915. 5398

S. S. "AUSTRIA."

ARRIVED ON 16th FEBRUARY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Home Street, Bombay. Agents.
5441.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to take abkari contract of Partabgarh State from October, 1916 for 5 years should apply to undersigned for full particulars. Present contractor has offered fifty thousand rupees; applicant bidding highest would receive attention.

SECRETARY TO THE
MAHARAJ KUMAR PARTABGARH,
5436 RAJAPUR.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS AND FOR MUSEUMS, &c.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND OLD INDIAN CURRENCY NOTES OF THE EAST INDIA CO., ISSUED BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY IN 1855 AND BEFORE, GOLD WATCH WITH CALENDAR AND SHOWING PHASES OF THE MOON, DIAMOND SCALE IN CASE, REAL IVORY STICK, GUN METAL RADIUM WATCH, VERY LITTLE USED GREYHOUND BICYCLE OLD SHAH NAMAH PICTURES OF THE DURBARS OF THE MOGHAL KING SHAH JEHAN, AND OTHER THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort.

Seven Notes of the Bank of Bombay issued by the order of the East India Company in the years 1855 and before (A VERY BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION TO KEEP IN A MUSEUM).

1 Diamond set gold 18 ct. watch.
1 18-ct. gold English watch.
1 Gun metal radium watch with alaram.
1 Real ivory walking stick.
1 Gold 18-ct. watch showing time, date and phases of the moon, etc.
1 very little used Greyhound bicycle with Dunlop tyres and tubes and stand.

A copy of the old Shah Namah 200 years old 3 pictures of the Durbar of the Moghal King Shah Jehan old sporting and illustrated pictures, etc.

P.S.—The above things are on view.

These notes are a real treasure to a really good collector for his museum.

Such notes are very seldom seen for Auction Sale and we strongly recommend every intending purchaser to attend this sale.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO., (Contd).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., (DEALERS IN MOTOR REPAIRS AND ELECTRIC GOODS) AT THE NEW QUEEN'S ROAD OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (NEAR SANDHURST BRIDGE CHOWPATTY).

Messrs. MEHTA & CO., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 21st February, at 2 p.m., (B. T.), at the above place by order of the mortgagee in possession Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of S. R. Pillai the proprietor of the above works the goodwill and all the stock-in-trade of his above motor repairing and electric goods shop such as table and ceiling electric fans switches, motor oil, carbon and electric lamps, armature wire, regulators, accumulators, pocket lamps, motor horns, large lot of electric lamp shades, electro levers and adopters, tubing wire, motors of assorted horsepowers, and machinery such as screw cutting and grinding machines, polishing machines with buffers, drilling machine, lathe complete, vice and old motor cars, and office furniture such as tables, chairs, typewriter, scales, safes, copying machine and other miscellaneous electric and motor repairing goods.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th February, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 BAGS OF RAPE-SEEDS AND ABOUT 60 BAGS OF MOWDA SEEDS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kallianji Umersey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the corrugated godowns, at Broach Street, Musjid Bunder, on account and risk of Mr. Lakhmidas Gawani of Cutch traded as Velji Lakhmidas, the following:—

About 250 bags of Rape-seeds about 60 bags of Mowda seeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Dharamsey Damoder Thuker, an Insolvent (who is now dead) and pursuant to the authority given to him by an order of the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency, made in the matter of the above named Insolvent on the 21st day of January, 1915, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his following immoveable property on the premises in one lot.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (Mahim) or Batty field ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of Matunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1109 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by a passage, on the north by the property of Thackersey Rowji and on the south partly by the property of Thackoredas Manmohandas and pantly by the property of Thackersey Shamji and which land is called or known by the name of Karpoli and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Collector's old Nos. 366-234 and 423, new Nos. 4112-3901 and 4206 and Survey Nos. 1-2/839 and the said messuage and tenements are assessed by the Municipality under "F" ward No. 7543 (7a) and Street No. 1110 F. F.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messauge tenement or dwelling house standing threon situate, lying, and being at Matunga in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 752 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Govind Mahadeo, on the west by the property first described and on the south by the property of Tokersey Jivraj and which said is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 25-29 and 123 new Nos. 1A/15190-15197 and 15321 and new Survey No. A/837 and the said messuage and tenements are assessed by the Municipality under "F" ward No. 7543 (7) and Street No. 1110 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

URGENT NOTICE.

At the desire of several upcountry intending purchasers, the auction sale of "SABOO PLACE" and its furniture and belongings is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY, the 25th FEBRUARY, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

If the reserve price shall not be obtained for the bungalow and furniture on the above-mentioned date then the furniture and all other moveables will be sold by Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1915, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1915, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford, Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods, at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1915 to 31st March, 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 pair of white handsome large Palanpur Bullocks suitable for a Trolly. Good opportunity for an aerated water factory or a mill.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, FANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Auction Sale of a moiety of a landed property at BHUJ MOHOLLA or DON TAD 2ND ROW, advertised to take place today is POSTPONED until further intimation.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD

TO-NIGHT

WE ARE SHOWING

DEEDS OF DARKNESS

Drama in Three Parts.

This feature will grip the interest of the spectator from first to last. It is full of incidents, and there is not a foot of useless padding. The action is brisk and well sustained throughout.

ALSO

INTERESTING GAMES IN AREGON

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE & COMICS

PRIZE MATINEES

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 to 6-30

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Under European Management.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

HOCKEY ON SKATES

TOURNAMENT

Commences on 22nd February 1915.

Silver Cups will be presented to each Member of winning team.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Last night of our most successful review Programme.

"KOOCHPURWANEY PUR"

Once only To-night at 6-30.

MAY SHERRARD
GERTIE BROOKS
LEW MARKS

In latest Songs, Parodies & Topicalities
Also in a review

KOOCHPURWANEY PUR.

Intercepted by pictures, a rare selection.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.

At Colaba Racquet Court near the Gymnasium

In aid of

R. G. A. WIDOWS & ORPHANS FUND.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,

RED LETTER DAY AND NIGHT OF NIGHTS AT THE GAIETY

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

The Gaiety Revue & Pantomime Co.

Will present for the first time in India the brilliant pantomime review

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

On a scale never before attempted on any stage in India. Our pantomime will be the one talk of all Bombay.

Book your seats now at the Gaiety Theatre for the Great Gala Night.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20th

AT THE BANDSTAND

A Potpourri Programme

IN AID OF

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Fund.

Tickets can be had at the Gaiety Theatre, Messrs. Marcks, Cornaglias, D. Macropolo and Evans, Fraser.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Tel. No. 1266.

The LAST 3 NIGHTS of the EXHIBITION of the 2nd INSTALMENT consisting PARTS 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20 of the LONGEST and MOST THRILLING FILMED-STORY of LOVE and INTRIGUE the world has ever produced.

LUCILLE LOVE
LUCILLE LOVE
LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.

The most Astounding and Remarkable Production that causes convulsions of amazement throughout.

2 SHOWS NIGHTLY 2

At 7 and 9-45.

Admission :—Re. 1-8, As. 12, 6 and 3.

Change of Programme on Saturday next when the last 10 parts (21 to 30) of Lucille Love will be shown.

1ST BATTALION

B. B. & C. I. Rly. VOLUNTEERS.

THE SERGEANTS' ANNUAL DANCE

will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Parel, on Friday, the 26th February 1915, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Tickets can be had from the undersigned or the Hony. Secretary, Mechanics' Institute, Lower Parel.

R. J. JOHNSTON,
Hony. Secretary,
SERGEANTS MESS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITORS are requested to send for their pictures on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at the TOWN HALL between 10 a. m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.), The pictures must be removed on that day,

HON. SEC.
Bombay Art Society,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,606.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D-4

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** **Tel. No. 1271.**

OurUnique Exclusive Picture Production secured at Great Expense

"FOR THE EMPIRE"

A STIRRING PATRIOTIC DRAMA OF THE PRESENT DAY.

SHOWING

How Britain defends herself against her enemies. A film calculated to stir the blood and arouse the enthusiasm of every citizen of the Empire.

IT IS THE MOST REMARKABLE PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

We expect every Man, Woman and Child to see it.

We are also showing:—

GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC and TOPICAL BUDGET } Interesting News from all Quarters of the Battlefields.

THE SPAHI'S WIFE.....A fine Coloured Drama.

TWEEDULDUM AS A CABMAN.....Comic.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15

Saturday & Sunday. } **Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.**

Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardil	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernh rdi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imporial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Sh ould Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas ach.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War Facts about the Countries involved Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List. ON REQUEST.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director.
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL

after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, which has never been known to disappoint victims of malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes, "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopeless cases." Of all Chemists and Stores.

MADON SONS & CO., BOMBAY.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S).
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*
BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 46 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

The disturbance affecting northwest India increased in intensity but rainfall occurred only in North Punjab and the surrounding hills. The chief amounts are:—Murree one and a half inches, Peshawar and Cherat one, Rawalpindi three-quarters. The temperature is high in the central parts of the country, very low in Baluchistan and extreme north.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Kashmir north and east Punjab and north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.82". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south-eastern districts. Temperature has fallen in the north and the south-west Punjab and is now in defect both during the day and at night in the south-west Punjab and during the day in the north Punjab; at Rawalpindi the deficiency in the maximum temperature amounts to 16 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Agra but in defect elsewhere. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and Rajputana. Temperature has fallen in Sind and west Rajputana and is in defect in Sind both during the day and at night and in west Rajputana at night. In east Rajputana it is in excess during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the western half of Kathiawar. Temperature is in excess in Central India West but has fallen elsewhere and is in defect at night in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess both during the day and at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and in the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Punjab has caused fairly general rain in the north Punjab. Its intensity has decreased slightly to-day. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Baluchistan, the western half of the Punjab and in Sind.

Some showers are likely in the north and the east Punjab. A few showers are possible in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.7	49.4	70	..	5.01	..3.80
Do. (15th)	59.4	48.4	80	..	5.21	—3.23
Jask	72.5	53.4	29	..	0.40	—2.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	75.4	67.0	78	..	3.17	0.59
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.5	40.8	75	0.02	0.32	—0.69
Rawalpindi	48.7	38.0	83	0.82	7.84	2.75
Lahore	67.3	47.4	94	0.02	3.61	1.50
Hissar	77.7	49.3	32	..	2.47	..
Ambala	72.7	51.1	74	0.05	3.86	—0.28
Delhi	72.2	50.6	58	..	7.66	5.60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.2	52.3	76	..	4.68	2.86
Mainpuri	77.9	53.1	76	..	2.69	0.10
Jhansi	85.2	61.5	44	..	1.37	0.55
Cawnpore	79.6	52.9	65	..	1.[illegible]	[illegible].44
Allahabad	80.9	58.5	55	..	2.[illegible]	0.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	70.1	40.0	62	..	0.59	—0.14
Jacobabad	74.7	51.2	20	..	0.66	—0.41
Karachi	80.7	67.6	31	..	2.47	1.52
Ajmer	83.0	49.0	32	..	1.26	0.25
Jalpore	89.4	58.6	47	..	4.72	4.06
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	53.0	26	..	0.16	—0.18
Dwarka	76.8	63.6	45	..	0.46	—0.08
Veraval	84.0	58.6	60	..	0.68	0.24
Rajkot	85.2	52.6	26	..	0.41	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	89.8	57.2	65	..	0.06	—0.37
Surat	91.3	63.9	58	..	0.70	0.39
Ahmedabad	87.8	54.6	39	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	86.6	49.9	44	..	0.57	0.18
Neemuch	84.9	55.8	66	..	3.96	3.35
Indore	90.1	57.7	51	..	1.51	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	61.5	64	..	1.41	—0.51
Saugor	88.4	63.2	33	..	1.34	—0.43
Hoshangabad	96.5	69.0	50	..	2.44	1.03
Khandwa	96.8	60.3	45	..	1.75	0.74
Akola	96.5	66.3	35	..	1.60	0.03
Amraoti	94.8	70.1	28	..	1.60	0.02
Nagpur	93.2	65.0	56	..	3.45	1.57
Chanda	95.2	62.8	62	..	2.16	0.54
Raipur	90.7	65.1	55	..	1.89	0.62
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	72.5	81	..	0.48	—0.07
Ratnagiri	86.5	72.2	49	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	87.0	72.5	84	..	1.48	0.24
Karwar	88.0	66.0	83	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	59.3	39	..	3.22	2.42
Ahmednagar	92.2	60.2	34	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	95.2	59.3	58	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	93.4	68.1	43	..	4.87	3.38
Bijapur	92.0	64.1	46	..	4.71	3.48
Belgaum	89.0	59.4	45	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	92.8	65.5	29	..	2.04	0.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.9	60.2	50	..	2.05	1.09
Hyderabad	94.0	60.7	63	..	0.90	—0.50
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	74.3	78	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	87.6	73.9	80	..	7.03	0.72
Cochin	88.4	74.8	69	..	13.34	4.43
Colombo	89.0	73.1	88	..	16.07	—5.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	66.2	89	..	4.09	—2.42
Bellary	95.0	62.1	66	..	2.91	0.68
Cuddapah	90.7	66.3	74	..	3.63	—1.11
Madras	86.6	70.4	86	..	24.41	4.27
Bangalore	86.4	58.8	78	..	2.14	—1.50
Coimbatore	91.8	67.3	75	..	4.01	—1.15
Trichinopoly	91.2	68.1	73	..	5.54	—3.05
Negapatam	85.5	69.2	84	..	13.70	—10.2[illegible]

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 16th February, 1915, was 30·17 9 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

CHILD BRIDE OF A MARQUIS

ROMANTIC STORY TOLD IN POLICE COURT.

A romantic story, in which a "marquis of France," and a ward in Chancery figured, was told at Marylebone Police Court, on January 15, when Raymond Frank de Lafaye Biard, of Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, was charged with bigamously marrying, at Winchester on July 20 last, Jean Home-Douglas, a ward in Chancery, 16 years of age, and a daughter of a distinguished medical practitioner, writes the "Daily News and Leader." Mr. Paul Taylor committed him for trial without bail.

It was stated that the accused (who claimed to be marquis of France), in the name of Raymond Frank Biard, was married on July 23, 1908, according to the rites of the Church of England, at St. James's Church, Jersey, to Elizabeth Mary Price, he being then 19 years of age, and his wife 18. The marriage, he declared, was invalid according to French law, as he was not of age and the consent of his parents was not obtained.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE.

The second marriage was with Miss Jean Home-Douglas, a ward in Chancery, and was performed at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Winchester, on July 20, 1914 The accused then described himself as Raymond Camille Gabriel Auguste de Lafaye, a bachelor, of independent means, and the son of Auguste Raymond Camille Gabriel de Lafaye, a marquis of France. Miss Home-Douglas was described as being 16 years of age and the daughter of Archibald Home-Douglas..

The Rev. Alan Gordon Smith, Vicar of St. James's Church, St. Heliers, deposed to conducting the marquis in 1908, and he identified the prisoner and Mrs. Biard as the contracting parties. It was not true that defendant's father objected to the marriage; what he said was that he would leave the question to the witness's discretion.

In cross-examination, witness said he believed that the girl was married from the place where she was detained—a refuge—because she had no home. At the time of the marriage the prisoner told him that he was very much in love with his future wife.

Mr. E. B. Renouf, for 27 years a solicitor in Jersey, declared that he had no doubt as to the validity of the marriage according to Jersey law.

Sarah Craige, lady's maid of Grosvenor-street, Edinbourgh, who had been in the service of Dr. and Mrs. Home-Dougias for 17 years, stated that at the end of December, 1913, the family went abroad, and in the following March she joined them in Jersey. Mrs. Home-Douglas died the same month. The two daughters were Margaret Blanche, aged 21, and Jean Marion Constance, aged 16. The prisoner was a visitor at the house in the name of the Marquis de Lafaye. Dr. Home-Douglas left Jersey in May to live with his mother at Edinburgh, and about a month later, witness left with the two daughters and went to live at Winchester. The prisoner went to live at the village of Compton.

PRESENT AT THE WEDDING.

Witness added that she was present at the marriage of the prisoner to Miss Jean at Winchester, although she had heard of it only the previous afternoon. She and Miss Blanche signed the certificate as witnesses.

Dective-Sergeant Broodhurst produced a certificate showing that the prisoner was born on Jan. 4, 1889, at Godalming, Sursey, his name being given as Raymond Frank De Lafaye Biard.

Mr. Storry Deans complained, on behalf of the guardian and trustee of Miss Home-Douglas, that while the prisoner had been under remand the had written to her. Counsel asked the magistrate to warn the accused that he had no right to communicate with her.

Mr. Paul Taylor replied that it was useless to ask him to do what he could not enforce..

Mr. Freke Palmer (for the defence): I should like to say the lady has written to the prisoner saying that she is devotedly fond of him and anxious to hear from him.

Mr. Paul Taylor: But she is only sixteen.

Later in the day the prisoner was also committed for trial on a charge of stealing a motor-cycle of the value of £75 from a mechanician at Islington.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Water. Depth on Sill.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth on Sill.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	16	m 0 40	29 4	16	m 6 44	16 4
		0 56a	27 8		6 55a	16 8
W.	17	m 1 8	28 10	17	m 7 13	16 4
		1 30a	27 4		7 5a	17 5
Th.	18	m 1 35	28 2	18	m 7 41	16 7
		2 2a	26 9		7 34a	18 4
F.	19	m 1 56	27 5	19	m 8 9	16 11
		2 34a	26 0		8 2a	19 4
S.	20	m 2 18	26 7	20	m 8 33	17 6
		3 10a	25 3		8 30a	20 5
Su.	21	m 2 40	25 9	21	m 9 11	18 1
		3. 53a	24 6		9 1a	21 6
M.	22	m 3 5	24 11	22	m 9 52	18 8
		4 58a	23 11		9 49a	22 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
16 (Tuesday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m
17 (Wednesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 40m
18 (Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 40m
19 (Friday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 40m
20 (Saturday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 41m
21 (Sunday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 41m
22 (Monday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 41m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28·3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2·8m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915, Feb. 8th. 5h. 57·6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to Sea-level, Fahr.	29.905 Inches
Temperature of Air	76.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.1 "
Dew Point	63.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.655 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do. do.	71.2 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	NNW, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	191 Miles

The WEST END
A.1 Regulator

KEYLESS LEVER, jewelled in 13 actions.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' MEDIUM, OR 16''' SMALL SIZE.

NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 12-8.
FINE SILVER, Rs. 18-8.

In a velvet-lined box, without spare spring and glass.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarseness and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA L Q. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI L Q.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC."

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.

ABDULLAS.

(New Bond Street, LONDON

As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Bombay Agents **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medows Street, FORT

Sole Agents in India.—Messrs. GRINDLY & C

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Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensure the very best results.

Sight tested free. *Best quality glasses.* *Prices very moderate*

THE ONLY ADDRESS—**HORNBY RD.** —OPP PETIT'S LIBRARY

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Feb. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	22	3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1915.		
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	1	1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1	7/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4	1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4	3/4
Interest day to day loans		3/4
„ 7 day market loans ..		7/8
Council Bills—Extra allotments.		
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/4 1/16.		

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has on the 20th instant, issued the following information :—

"£1,000,000 set aside on account of Currency Notes Redemption account."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	38,976
Mid Americans	4.92
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.75
New York Official noon call March ..	8.38
„ „ May ..	8.62
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.12
„ „ May	8.35

OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	38,976

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.84	4.79
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.93	4.88
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.05	5.00
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan..	....	....
Jan.-Feb..	5.11	5.06

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M.J.	4.84	4.82
J.J.	..	..
J.A.	4.93	4.91
A.S.	..	..
S.O.	..	..
O.N.	5.05	5.03
N.D.	..	..
D.J.	..	..
J.F.	5.11	5.10

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
13th Feb. Close ..	4.84½	4.93	5.06	5.11½
15th Feb. Open ..	4.81	4.89	5.01	5.08½
15th Feb. Close ..	4.82½	4.91	5.01	5.10
	—2	—2	—2	—1½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
13th Feb. Close	6.84	7.04	7.33	7.4
15th Feb. Open	6.83	7.03	7.33	7.45
15th Feb. Close	6.86	7.06	7.35	7.47
	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2	pl. 2

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
13th Feb. Close.	8.46	8.68	9.11
15th Feb. 11 a. m.	8.38	8.61	9.05
15th Feb Close	8.42	8.70	9.15

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
13th Feb. Close.	8.16	8.41
15th Feb. 11 a. m.	..	..
15th Feb. Close	8.16	8.43

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	59,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	73,000
Futures at New York March	8.42
Previous closing price	8.46
Futures at New York May	8.70
Previous closing price	8.68
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8½
Previous price	8½
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.16
Previous price	8.16
Futures at New Orleans May	8.43
Previous price	8.41
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.80.87
Silver Commercial Bars	48 1/2

BY MAIL.

"The Board of Trade have prohibited exportations of all Mineral oils (Not Linseed Oil) to all destinations other than the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, also Cocoanuts, Copra, Linseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Lard, Palm Kernels, Sesame Seed and Soya Beans."

TALLOW AUCTION.

"Exports of refined Tallow are now prohibited from the United Kingdom."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 15th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	60
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	59/6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.	

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B-5

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,105,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid.	61/9
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	55/6
Calcutta linseed Buyers Jan.-Feb.	54/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March	49½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull	7-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 79
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	13-0-0
English best Selected Copper	70

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15 11/2
July-September	14/9
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	15/3
July-September	14 101/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	17/6
July-September	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	17 71/2
July-September	16 71/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber paid	2/5
Ceylon Rubber paid	2/3

ARRIVALS.

14th & 15th Feb. 1915

	Bales.
Khandeish	4,729
Central India	2,826
Barsi & Nagpur	342
Berar	349
Central Provinces	3,101
Dhollera	1,142
Broach	145
Compta & Dharwar	..
Westerns	83
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,366
Rajputana	1,095
Sind	820
Total....	18,038
Total for 4 days	47,420
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	7,91,420
„ same time last season	1,643,245

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	2 Day's Total.	4 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	18,038 Cwts.	47,420 Cwts.	551,794 Cwts.	752,764 Cwts.
Wheat	15,491	30,162	252,638	291,184
Linseed	1,566	6,646	40,871	166,370
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	81	3,149	41,353	11,765
Gingellyseed	1,616	7,861	115,397	479,848
Poppyseed		150	2,041	
Groundnut	9,140	16,294	218,044	390,527
Castorseed	4,275	13,169	122,501	247,159
Rice	12,311	18,528	362,282	413,188
Myrabollams	1,246	3,796	119,468	123,510
Cottonseed	11,373	31,797	575,668	1136,331
Mowrassed	106	113	10,163	8,352
Gram	1,966	5,336	37,799	48,048
Joowari	5,988	12,127	134,818	200,707
Barley	240	240	5,170	2,748
Maize	304	420	1,240	429

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Feb. 16.

The market this morning was quiet, but on receipt of the advice of the recovery in New York, prices advanced three rupees.

A moderate business was put through during the morning, Japanese houses being the chief buyers.

At Colaba a small business was reported in Fine Broach, April, Khamgaum Akolas, March, and ready Bengals.

The tone of the market throughout the day has been steady.

We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach (March)	198.
Fully Good Bengals (March)	135/6.
Fully Good Bengals (January 1916)...	174/5.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March)	147.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akolas (Mar.).	162.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. March.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	173 nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong	129½.
Do. Shanghai	165.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 146¾.

BULLION.

We quote :—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-9
Australian do	24-0-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

There is not much to report regarding the cotton mill share market to-day. In view of the paucity of business fluctuations in rates range over a very narrow compass now-a-days.

Tata Iron and Steel shares displayed a weak tendency.

In Mill shares Davids closed at Rs. 511½, Fazulbhai advanced ot Rs. 366½, Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,735, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,350 and Standards at Rs. 855.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,060 and Currimbhai to Rs. 170.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 852½ x.d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,200 and preference at Rs. 1,137½ x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 207.

Bombay Steam Navigation Pref. shares were placed at Rs. 247½ and Rs. 250.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,585. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 554.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary share declined to Rs. 91 and Deferred to Rs. 183. Preference stood unchanged at Rs. 157.

Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 350.

Alcock and Ashdown Co., shares were placed at Rs. 186.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97 7/8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 15.		
Garryvale	McClure	Moulmein, Feb. 2
Varsova	Sharpe	Bussorah, Feb. 10
February 16.		
Nubia	Garwood	Shanghai, Jan. 25
Steinturm	Wilson	Calcutta, Feb. 7
Quiloa	Warrington	Calcutta, Feb. 9
Sardar	Ohkerji	Bussorah, Feb. 3
Austurian	Hildileh	Liverpool, Jan. 16
Shibetoro Maru	Nareta	Yokkaichi, Jan. 11
Lawoe	Smith	Jeddah, Jan. 30

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.

Bassano	Williams	Hull
Caln Murrey	Woodall	Tuticorin
City of Delhi	Brimmer	Calcutta

The following vessels have entered the Docks for loading yesterday :—

Steamer	Nubia	for	China ports
„	Shibetoro Maru	for	Kobe &c.

The following vessels received their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer	Bassano	for	Hull etc,
„	Ian Maru	for	Tuticorin etc.
„	City of Delhi	for	Calcutta
„	Baron Fairlie	for	Calcutta

S. S. Varsova :—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain H. A. Sharpe, arrived here on Monday evening from Bussorah, with 18 saloon and 3 deck passengers.

S. S. Nubia :—The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Nubia, 3,697 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 25th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Steinturm :—The s.s. Steinturm, 3,314 tons, Captain J. K. Wilson, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 7th instant, with coal as cargo.

S. S. Quiloa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Quiloa, 4,941 tons, Captain A. Warrington, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, having left that port on the 3rd instant, with coal as cargo.

S. S. Sardar :—The s.s. Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived here yesterday from Bussorah, which port she left on the 3rd instant with general goods on board.

S. S. Asturian :—The s.s. Asturian, 2,069 tons, Captain A. Hildileh, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 16th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Shibetoro Maru :—The s.s. Shibetoro Maru, 2,478 tons, Captain T. Nareta, arrived here yesterday from Yokkaichi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lawoe :—The s.s. Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, having left that port on the 30th ultimo, with a cargo of specie on board and 132 deck passengers.

S. S. Bassano :—The s.s. Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain Williams, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Murray :—The s.s. Clan Murray, 3,120 tons, Captain Woodall, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Delhi :—The s.s. City of Delhi, 2,825 tons, Captain Brimmer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baron Fairlie :—The s.s. Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons Captain Macdonald, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in water ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, February 16th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum & Co
Capri	Murzio	G. Baldonino
Chinkoa	Reddock	M. M. & Co
Egyptian (Transport)	Paum	T. M. & Co.
H. W. Sarasvati	Nole	B. S. N. Co
„ Indravati	Abnbeker	„

VICTORIA DOCK.

Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Gurrynab	McChere	„
Kinkansan Maru	Koizuni	N. Y. K.
Kasara	Gullwa	M. M. & Co
Ujina	Abott	M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Columba	Jenkins	Ralli Bros.
Iyo Maru	Okamato	N. Y. K.
Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Subarmati	Sahudin	B. S. & Co.
Netravati	Abubaker	
Irrawadi	Goolam	

M. W. D. D.

Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Asturian	Hildileh	
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Bleamoor	Blakey	
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Dumra	Hobday	B. I. S. N. Co
Elesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Lawoe	Smith	
Maur	Fornes	
Meteor	Rammerssen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nursai	Thompson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Palamcotta	Downing	B. I. S. N. Co
Quiloa	Warrington	B. I. S. N. Co
Steinturm	Wilson	
Sardar	Dokerji	N. Y. K.
Shibetoro Maru	Nareta	N. Y. K.
Upada	Amos	B. I. S. N. Co
Uganda	G. Diamond	B. I. S. N. Co
Ujina	Abbot	B. I. S. N. Co
Varsova	Sharpe	B. I. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 110 casks. goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 87 bales, cotton yarn, R. Desai & Co.; 1,900 bales, cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 300 bales, cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.; 500 bales, cotton fly, 300 bales, cotton waste, K. Visram cotton fly, 300 bales, cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 53 bales, cotton waste, 55 bales, oily cotton, 67 bales, oily cotton fly, The Commercial Trading Co.; 5,162 cwts., linseed cake, 1,920 cwts., cottonseed cake, Breul & Co.; 6,000 cwts., cottonseed, 5,940 cwts., jawaree, Ralli Bros.; 185 bales, wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 67 bales, wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 4,000 cwts., myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 25 bales, cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 6,000 cwts., linseed, 4,000, cwts., cottonseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts., myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia (s) 7 bales, cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia (s) 2,000 cwts., groundnuts, K. Dewchand & Co.; 1,101 cwts., groundnuts, 1,000 cwts., jinjilly seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 2,000 cwts., mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 11,997 cwts., groundnuts, 4,000 cwts., wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia (s) 100 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia (s) 400 cwts., cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia (s) 1,110 casks, 76 bales, goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 58 bales, goat and sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 6 bales, buffalo hides, V. Esmail & Co.; 315 cwts., gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 9 bales, cowhides, 16 bales, sheep and goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 2 bales, sheep skins, 12 bales, cowhides, H. A. Oomar & Sons.

Chinkoa (s) 1,000 bales, hemp, S. Coverjee & Co.; 1,089 cwts., jawaree, 5,560 cwts., cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 9 bales, woollen carpets, King, King & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abydos (s) 2,501 cwts., castorseed, 8,004 cwts., jinjilly seed, 4,002 cwts., groundnuts, 6,006 cwts., linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 1,001 cwts., linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 2,010 cwts., groundnut seed, G. Bhimjee; 4,002 cwts., niger seed, 4,004 cwts., rapeseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

Capri (s) 200 bales, hemp, H. Govindjee; 205 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 500 bales, cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 3 bales, cotton, The Bombay Co.; 35 cwts., gum arabic, S. Cooverjee & Co.; 130 cwts., sharkfins, Bessho & Co.; 150 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaish.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 3 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 650 bales, cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Namur from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co. 2 bales, canvas, 3 cases, cigarettes, 5 cases, cigars, 13 cases, 2 bags, tobacco, 25 cases, tobacco, and cigarettes, 20 kegs, borax, 40 kegs, soda crystals, 6 casks, citric acid, 60 cases, emulsion, 97 cases, medicines, 1 case, clocks, 1 case, locks, 55 casks, 13 packages, cement, 8 cases, twine, 7 casks, ivory, 100 bags, farina, 329 cases, beer, 3 cases, brandy, 102 kegs, gin, 1 keg, perfumed spirit, 1 case, bitters, 355 cases, wine, 100 bundles, copper squares, 4 packages, zinc sheets, 680 pigs, lead, 15 cases, essential oil, 3 cases, 270 kegs, 16 casks, 60 drums, paint, 10 drums, 60 cases, varnish, 230 drums, turpentine, 30 drums, boiler composition, 1,200 bags, caraway seed, 483 bales, old newspaper, 609 bales, 10 cases, paper, 8 cases, fish, 150 cases, milk, 1,018 cases, 43 packages, provisions and oilman's stores, 1 trunk, 71 cases, confectionery, 1 case, perfumery, 48 cases, soap, 6 casks, vegetable wax.

S. S. Persia from London, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 9 cases, cotton goods, 3 cases, cotton and woollen goods, 4 cases, linen, 21 bales, blankets, 4 bales, canvas, 2 cases, saffron, 25 cases, cigarettes, 38 cases, emulsion, 1 case, clocks, 6,714 casks, cement, 600 drums, castor oil, 175 drums, linseed oil, 2 drums, varnish oil, 50 kegs, 55 barrels, grapes, 94 casks, ivory, 13 rolls, lead sheets, 8 bundles, Y. M. squares, 17 cases, beer, 1,651 cases, brandy, 75 cases, rum, 149 cases, 3 casks, wine, 10 cases, wine and whisky, 51 packages, wine, brandy and beer, 24 cases, paper, 64 cases, varnish, 79 cases, 1,906 kegs, 20 drums, paint and colour, 2 cases, perfumery, 3 cases, confectionery, 1,707 cases, provisions, 31 cases, soap, 20 kegs, grease, 14 boxes, gold bars, 2 boxes, gold bars and gold coin, 1 box, gold coins, 1,684 bars, silver, 1 box, specie.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon, Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co., 3,88,600 imperial gallons, 2,293 cases, kerosene oil, 9,900 drums, petrol, 1,495 drums, benzine, 570 casks, lubricating oil, 40 casks, mineral grease, 30 casks, stockholm tar substitute, 100 cases, axle grease.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C-5

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE "EYE-SPECIALIST" CASE.

SENTENCE OF FINE CONFIRMED.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

GULAM HYDER PANJABI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The petitioner was prosecuted before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Iddanbi by performing an operation on her right eye so rashly and negligently as to endanger her life or her personal safety, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 338 of the Indian Penal Code. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 150. The fine, if recovered, was directed to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

The facts of this case have already been reported in these columns.

Their Lordships yesterday delivered judgment in the case, setting aside the sentence of imprisonment, but confirming that of fine. Mr. Justice Shah, in the course of the judgment, observed: "It is urged on his behalf that his act was neither rash nor negligent as alleged by the prosecution; that he is protected by section 88 of the Indian Penal Code, as the complainant consented to suffer the harm caused to her, and that the hurt is not proved to be grievous hurt."

After reviewing the evidence with regard to the first point his Lordship said:—On these facts it was quite open to the learned Magistrate to find that the accused acted so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others. This case has been very fully argued before us; but I heard nothing to induce me to think that the finding of the Lower Court is not proper. The fact of the accused having treated a large number of cases, and according to him successfully, was relied upon by Mr. Godinho. Quite apart from the infirmity of the evidence bearing on this point, which has been mentioned by the Magistrate, it appears that in many cases the diseases treated and the operations performed by the accused were quite different. And there is not a single case in which it is shown that either the disease and the circumstances connected with the operation were the same as in this case. This renders the evidence relating to these several cases practically useless, if not irrelevant. The point in the case is not whether the petitioner is at liberty to use such skill as he may possess in performing such operations, but whether in doing so he has acted rashly or negligently. It matters not for this purpose whether a practioner is trained or not; he is bound by law to avoid such rashness or negligence as would endanger human life or the personal safety of others, if he undertakes an operation. In my opinion the petitioner has been properly found to have acted rashly and negligently.

As regards the argument based on section 88, it is rather difficult to accept the learned Magistrate's finding that the accused acted without the complainant's consent and against her wish. If he did so he would be guilty of causing hurt, simple or grievous, whichever it may be, quite independently of the consideration whether he acted rashly or negligently. This apparently is not the prosecution case, and that is not the charge against him. The charge against him is that he acted rashly and negligently.

It is not suggested,—certainly not proved,—in this case that the complainant had anything like a real opportunity to realise the nature of the accused's act, and the harm and the risk incidental to that act, so as to be a consenting party to the operation in whatever manner it might be performed. It is clear, therefore, that the accused is not protected by section 88 of the Penal Code, even if we assume that the other conditions necessary to invite the application of that section are fulfilled. Lastly, it is urged that the hurt caused is not proved to be grievous. The medical evidence on this point is that as a result of the operation performed by the accused complainant's eye-sight would be permanently damaged to a certain extent. This is not sufficient to establish that there has been a permanent deprivation of the sight of either eye in consequence of the operation. It is not suggested in this case that the hurt is otherwise grievous as defined by section 320 of the Penal Code. This contention appears to be good, and must be allowed.

As regards the sentence, having regard to all the circumstances a substantial fine would meet the justice of the case and no sentence of imprisonment is necessary. The result, therefore, is that the conviction under section 338 is set aside, and the petitioner is convicted of causing hurt under section 337, I. P. C. The sentence of imprisonment is set aside and that of fine confirmed. The order as to compensation must, of course, stand."

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the petitioner, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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Because of ball bearing typebars, the keys respond as readily as perfect piano keys. The capital shift works with equal ease—no lifting of a heavy carriage but simply shifting the light typebar segment, thus insuring absolute accuracy.

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BLACK DIAMONDS BAND.

Z 1366 { Our United Forces March — Introducing: National Anthems of England and Her Allies. / Salut a Liege — Introducing: "La Brabanconne" (Belgian National Anthem).

Z 1367 { Fighting for Liberty — Introducing: "The British Grenadiers," "A Life on the Ocean Wave." / The Marseillaise

Mr. ALFRED NEWMAN (with Piano).

Z 1368 { England, thy name ! / Little Mother

Z 1369 { Sons of the Sea / One United Front

Miss BESSIE JONES (with Piano).

Z 1370 { Your King and Country want you — Mdme. DEERING (with Orchestra). / There's a land

DESCRIPTIVE.

Z 1371 { Landing of the British Troops in France — Introducing: The Chorus of the world-famous Marching Song, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," the "Marseillaise," whistled, etc. / ZONO CONCERT QUARTETTE (with Organ). / The Marseillaise

Be sure to hear Tommy's Marching Song: "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," sung by Harry Fay, Zono Record No. 1070 and Z 412.

National Anthems of the Allies.
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Up-country orders will be executed per V. P. P.

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33, CHURCH GATE STREET. Telephone No. 2657

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

Board for Wednesday, the 17th day of February.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Application for discharge under sec. 38.

631-13—Naturam Damodarji Pitale v. Dhunroop Doola and ors Crs No 5 In persons. This Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 2 years on 5th February 1913.

For hearing of notice under sec. 104.

662-13—Jamsetji R & D Jamsedji Cawasji Mowdawalla v. The Official Assignee Purnanand & Co.

Applications for dischage under sec. 38.

662-13—Jamsetji R & D Jamsedji Cawasji Mowdawalla v. D C Umrigar & Co Crs No 1 Kesrichand Bhanabhai & Co Crs No 2 Purnanand & Co.

557-14—Kenneth Boardman v. Hormusji Dejanji Bharucha Cr No 1 In person

404-14—Panalal Balmakund Abad v. Messrs Leon Menaschi, & Co Crs No 12 Surajmal and Co.

588-14—M K R B & Co Nowroji Rustomji Vakilna v. Shirinbai Hoshangji Kotwal Cr No 1 Khambatta & Co.

367-14—N C Dalal Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. The Indian Specie Bank in Liquidation by its Official Liquidator Cr 8 B Little & Co.

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If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. E-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Bank of India, annual general meeting, Orient Buildings, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, Third Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course, 1st Race starts at 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Government College of Commerce, Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "The Effect of the Present War on Indian Trade Conditions" Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon lunch with the stewards W. I. T. C., at the Race Course.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Performance of "Hoor-e-Arab" in aid of War Fund by Imperial Theatrical Co., Coronation Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Government College of Commerce, Lecture by Dr. H. Holst on the Cooperative Movement in Denmark. Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia with English Mails due 7 a.m.
Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Race Course, Mahalaxmi, 8 a.m
Bombay Races, Fourth Day, Mahalaxmi Race Course.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon attend the Races in State.
Y. M. C. A. Open Athletic Meeting.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

Bombay University, Special Convocation, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-15.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

SANZGYRI—February 16th, at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Dr. Vinayek Santaram Sanzgyri age 39. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Col. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

February, 17.

1.—Parades for the week ending February 20th:—
To-day Wednesday 17th instant—Fort "A" and "B" Troops at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Thursday evening 18th instant—5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress—Mufti.
Friday 19th instant—Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2.—The undermentioned member is granted leave of absence from Bombay:—
Trooper A. P. Baxter, from 15th to 25th February 1915.
3.—Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Feb. 17.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "C" Company will detail 2 N.-C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6 p.m., on all form 17th inst. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
61. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—Tharsday and Friday morning "M" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Hose tops are now available for issue to members of B. E. F. & G. Cos, these should be drawn from Qr.-Mr. Stores without delay.
64. Proficiency Examination.—The written portion of the examination will be held at 6 p.m. on Friday, February 19th, Dress.—Mufti, Place will be notified later. There will be a lecture for candidates at Headquarters to-day Wednesday morning, February 17th at 7-15 a.m. Candidates should study carefully F. S. R. Part I 1914, Chapters V. VI and VII.
All candidates who were examined in Drill on the 12th instant should attend the written examination.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. R. M. Thomason V. D. and Officers, the Sting Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March "Spanish"—"Sangre Torera" J. Erviti.
Overture—"Far from Home" .....P. Bonillou.
Valse—"Autumn Voices" .....P. Lincke.
A Medley of Melodies—"Patriotic Memories" E. St. Quentin.
Intermezzo—"Forget Me Not" ...A. Macbeth.
An Alaskan Love Song—"Cochees...E. Reeves.
Two Step—"The Wedding Guide L. A. Hirsch.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m. to-day:—
March—"Steadfast and True" .....Teike.
Overture—"Hungarian" .....Keler Bela.
Parisian Sketches—"(1) Demoiselle Chic."
"(2)Bal Masque" Fletcher.
Selection—"The Duchess of Dantzic" Caryll.
Valse—"Verschmahte Liebe" .....Lincke.
(a) Gipsy Serenade—"El. Saludo".....Ancliffe.
(b) Intermezzo—"Anona" .....Grey.
Selection The Marriage Market Jacolet.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. P. Lane and the Officers, the Band of the 96th. Berar Infantry will play the following programme of Music at Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—
Overture—Si Jevais Roi .....A. Adam.
Intermezzo—Irrawady .....T. W. Thurban.
Selection—The Belle of New York C. Godfrey.
Waltz—Songe D' Automne .....M. Retford.
March—Its a Long, Long Way to Tipperary S. Douglas.
Selection—Veronique .....Dan Godfrey.
Waltz—Happy Days .....W. Piercy.
Seranade—Darkies .....E. Bucalossi.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. T. J. DeSouza, agent of the Karachi Bank, has reported to the police that he sent his peon to cash a draft for Rs. 500 and a cheque for Rs. 60. The notes were cashed, but the peon has disappeared.
Mr. Yeshwant Janardhan Dandekar, an engineer at the Love Grove Pumping station at Worli, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 738 from his bed room.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were registered in Bombay on Monday. There were three attacks and one death from small-pox reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 59, as compared with 102 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 83 of 1913. The number of rats caught on Monday was 2035, out of which 10 were found to be plague-stricken. Four of these latter had been caught in Dongri, two in Mandvi and one each in Fort (North), Dhobi Talao, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar.

TRAM TRACK SUDDENLY SUBSIDE.

As a result of excavations being carried on in Abdul Rehman Street in connection with the laying of the under-ground cable for electric power, a portion of the tram track near Sutar Chawl suddenly subsided after a tram car had passed over it about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, necessitating the suspension of tram traffic in this road and a diversion of it to Kalbadevie. The excavations run parallel with the tram-lines, and at this particular spot the men had dug too near the lines. The Tramway Company were busy all day yesterday effecting repairs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., for the day ending 15th February, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	30,40,000
Current Deposits	16,32,000
Sundries	85,000
	65,67,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	18,31,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	26,21,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,36,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	25,000
Sundries	39,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	19,25,000
	65,67,000

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

From the last biennial report of the Bombay Native Dispensary, including the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary we find that this institution completed its eightieth anniversary last year. The charitable dispensaries situated in Chundunwady and Khetwady are unostentatiously pursuing their very useful mission to thousands of the poor of all castes and creeds. Medical relief was given free to eighty-five thousand patients of which sixty-six thousand were treated in the Chundunwy dispensary. Since 1908, the Managing Committee have opened new sections for the treatment of diseases connected with the eye, tooth, ear throat and nose. The department of the eye has been placed under Dr. B. P. Banaji, who is the Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, and, from the number of patients treated therein, we find that about ten thousand patients avail themselves of the medical aid every year. Remembering that this feature was opened only six years ago the success achieved in this short period is notable. One could wish that the dental and ear-and-throat departments were equally popular, the former treating about 3000 and the latter 330 patients in a year's time. The Trustees report that the funds set apart for the maintenance of the Khetwady dispensary were inadequate to meet the expenditure and Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, grand daughter of the founder of the dispensary, came to help with a donation of Rs. 4,132.

DACOITY AT DERABAKHSHIAN.

CAPTURE OF THE GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The "Tribune", reports the successful capture of a gang of dacoits by the police with gun, revolver, cartridge, and stolen property in Rawalpindi district. The gang committed recently a dacoity at Derabakhshian village and decamped with the property of a goldsmith wounding five men.

SADARGHAT SHOOTING CASE.

STANDING COUNSEL AT CHITTAGONG

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 16.

Mr. Twidell, Sessions Judge, Chittagong, with a mixed jury yesterday commenced the hearing of what is known as the Sadarghat political shooting case in which Aditya Nath Dutt stands charged with shooting dead one Satyendra Nath Sen, the person aimed at having been Nagendra Nath Roy, police informer. Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, opened the case for the prosecution. Nagendra Nath Roy was then put into the witness box and described how he had been shadowed by the accused and ultimately shot at.

THE LATE FATHER J. D. W. SEWELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

The remains of Father J. D. W. Sewell were removed from the General Hospital this morning to St. Mary's Cathedral, Armenian Street, where after a solemn Requiem service they were conveyed with military honors to the Egmore Railway station and thence by train to Trichinopoly where the interment takes place tomorrow. The ceremony at the Cathedral was most imposing and was very largely attended.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Charles Weston charged Rupchand Shamboo, a milkman, with insult and assault. There was a cross complaint in which Rupchand charged Mrs. Weston with assault. Mr. B. H. Daruwalla appeared for Rupchand.
Mrs. Weston alleged that her daughter, Mrs. Michael owed Rupchand money for milk. He was paid Rs. 10 on the 6th January, and he called at Mrs. Michael's place for the balance on the 15th instant. An altercation took place, and it was alleged Rupchand called her a "half-caste" and said she was not a European. He further said he would also look a European if he put on English costume.
On the other hand, Rupchand alleged that Mrs. Weston assaulted him.
The Magistrate said the evidence in both cases was conflicting and unreliable, and acquitted the accused in both the cases.

A MUCH-SOLD SWORD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector O'Brien charged Adamally Kikabhoy, Dharsi Lalji and Gulamally Daulat, the first accused with selling, the second with buying and selling, and the third with exposing for sale a military sword without a license, under the Arms Act. Mr. P. N. Vijayakar defended the first, and Mr. H. B. Spencer defended the second and the third accused.
The case for the prosecution was that P .C. 2150 was passing along Chore Bazaar when he saw a sword in the third accused's shop. He found that the sword was an old military sword, and had on it the Government inscription R. E. VII. He questioned the accused, who told him he had no license, and had bought the sword at an auction at the second accused's shop. Further enquiries showed that the second accused had bought it of the third accused, who himself had found it in a lot of theatrical dresses and other goods bought at a public auction, held under the authority of the B .B. & C. I. Railway, of unclaimed and lost goods.
The defence was that the accused had dealt with the article in question under the bonafide belief that the sword was such as was used by actors on the stage, and that as such it required no license for possession of it.
The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and fined the first two accused Rs. 50 each and the third accused Rs. 30.

SANATOGEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a recent issue of a Bombay Newspaper, there appeared a letter headed, "The Sad Case Of Sanatogen," and as the writer is so sad I will, with your kind indulgence, try to cheer him up by presenting the other point of view.
Since 1907, Sanatogen has been manufactured at the *Penzance Works* in Cornwall, by *British* labour and from milk obtained in that part of England. The printing, etc., has always been done in *England*, and a staff of over *two hundred English* employees is engaged in the Company's works. At the present time a number of the male employees are serving with the *British* Expeditionary Force, while every eligible man on the Staff belongs to one or other of the *British* Military organisations. It is true that until July last, supplies of Sanatogen for export to India were obtained from Germany, no secret was ever made of this, "J" may also, in time past have consumed German Wine or Beer, or he may have used other German-made products, just as Germans use English spinning and weaving machinery, wear English hats, clothing, and boots, etc. Where was the harm? Surely a sick person is justified in getting the best food he can, and if the making of that food gives employment at good wages and under good conditions to *English* men and women even if after the war a certain amount of the profits go to a German, where again is the harm or want of patriotism. Is it possible that "J" is sad because he is interested in some preparation of a competitive nature, if so, why not fight on the merits of his goods. Is he sad because those merits are so small? There is a much larger amount of British capital invested in Germany than *vice versa*, and we all know that Capital is International in its nature, being invested where the return is best, other things being equal. If "J" has any investments in Germany, will he refuse dividends when the War is over. I wonder? Anyway "Sanatogen" will flourish long after "J" and myself have passed over "The Great Divide" "Where, the Germans cease from troubling, and the Advertisers rest." Thanking you in anticipation of your kind insertion of this.—Yours, etc,,

JOHN MACDONALD-MOORE,
Sole Agent for Sanatogen in India.

Calcutta, February, 9th.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION WITH OUDH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

A long letter from the U. P. Government to the British Indian Association, Oudh, asking its opinion on the subject of the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the High Court has been published here. It gives the history of the subject and the proposals of the Government. The scheme which appears to find favour with the Government is the constitution of a combined High Court for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the establishment of a permanent Bench of that Court at Lucknow with its own Registrar and its own administrative business. The main objection to the alternative scheme of an amalgamated High Court sitting at Allahabd is said to be the strong separatist sentiment of Oudh.

ARREST OF TWO ARMED SIKHS.

FOUND NEAR AMRITSAR CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

"The Bulletin" reports the arrest of two more Sikhs at Amritsar under very suspicious circumstances near the entrance to the Amritsar Club on Sunday evening. One of them was under the influence of liquor and loaded revolvers have been found in their possession.

"FADDISTS" & HYDROPHOBIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I consider the "Bombay Chronicle" not only an excellent daily journal, but one worthy of every success. From its inception up to the present, it has catered for the public according to the most up-to-date Western lines; further more it has filled a void by the demise of a former contemporary.
But great was my sorrow to see, filling important columns, letters and articles by faddists like H. Holst on the 13th instant and J. S. Mirzan to-day and on frequent other occasions. Who these correspondents are I know not; but I doubt much their qualifications to write authoritatively on subjects which men of science have already proved to the hilt to be of vast service to humanity,
To me it is appalling to think that any sane man can write with such confidence as J. S. Mirzan in your to-day's issue.
One sentence reads:—
The Turkish Bath is a safe and perfect remedy for hydrophobia, the most fatal of all fevers, as also for fevers under greater control, such as small-pox, typhus, typhoid, scarlatina or measles, including their complications and sequelae.
Would he like to try this "remedy" on himself or on any of his family,
I trow not.
Then in H. Holst's long effusion on the 13th instant, he writes as if Dr. Snow was still an accredited authority on hydrophobia. He must know if he is *an courant* with the latest literature of the anti-vivisectionists that such is not the case.
It surprises me that the active members of the medical profession have not taken up the cudgels on behalf of the other side. May be they are of opinion that it is not worth the time, trouble and labour of tackling correspondents of this class. But these effusions are capable of much mischief and the public ought to know that there is no basis whatsoever for the arrogant assumptions made.
In conclusion may I ask you to be so good as to quote the article on Page 171 of the last "British Medical Journal" which I send herewith.—Yours, etc.

X.

The following is the extract from the "British Medical Journal" referred to in the above letter:—

THE ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS AND INOCULATION AGAINST TYPHOID.

The evidence of the protective power of antityphoid inoculation is now so strong that the measure has been made compulsory in the United States army and navy, with strikingly beneficial results. It has also been introduced in the French army, and it is used by the Germans, who, we understand, give the benefit of it—doubtless from motives of enlightened self-interest—to their prisoners of war. In our own army it is not compulsory but it is encouraged by the authorities. How solid are the grounds for this will be seen by any one who will take the trouble to read the leaflet issued by the Research Defence Society, copies of which can be obtained free from the Honorary Secretary, 21, Ladbroke Square, W. In a letter which appeared in the "Times" of January 15th, Sir William Osler made a powerful appeal to our soldiers not to allow themselves to be misled by the "misguided cranks who are playing into the enemy's hands" by purveying literature on the subject of inoculation which is to the last degree mischievous, because it implies that it is a hurtful and even dangerous procedure. Facts are misrepresented, distorted, or ignored, and every effort is made to pervert the truth for the satisfaction of a small and unimportant but blatant clique of fanatics. The War Office authorities are accused of trying to force antityphoid inoculation on soldiers, and it is alleged that this is a serious hindrance to recruiting. It is difficult to conceive of a more unpatriotic movement than the action taken by the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection at this moment of national emergency when every man is needed, and Dr. Hadwen, Lord Harberton, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M. P., and the others who are taking part in it have taken upon themselves a most serious responsibility. Fortunately the majority of the public take their statements at their true value, and pay no attention to them. But they are leaving no stone unturned to achieve their ends, and we confess that it was with deep regret that we saw a whole page advertisement of their crusade in "Punch" of January 13th. "Punch" has always been the representative of our national common sense, and no one has done better service in the cause of recruiting and in keeping the flame of patriotism alive since the outbreak of the war. It might have been assumed, therefore, that the insertion of such an advertisement was due to inadvertence. Our genial contemporary, which, we understand, has been deluged with remonstrances not only from doctors but from all sorts and conditions of men with regard to the unfortunate advertisement, publishes in a conspicuous part of this week's issue (January 20th) and in special type, the following statement, which will be received with gratification by its innumerable readers and friends, who comprise all the more intelligent part of the British public: "The advertisement which appeared in our last week's issue, opposing the principle of the inoculation of soldiers against typhoid, came in very late, and unfortunately its contents were not submitted to the secretary, who was merely told of the source from which it came—namely, the Antivivisection Socety. *Mr. Punch* is himself absolutely in favour of inoculation against typhoid for the troops." We are glad to have this unequivocal declaration of faith, though, like the "Evening News," we were quite sure that "the genial old gentleman had been caught napping and had not deliberately given publicity to this poisonous rubbish." We hope that a similar explanation will be forthcoming from the "Evening Standard and St. Jame's Gazette," which in its issue of January 19th devoted a whole page to the same pernicious and mendcious nonsense.

GARDEN REACH DACOITY.

HOW THE BANDITS ESCAPED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The story of the Garden Reach taxi cab dacoity is gradually being pieced together. It is now stated that it has been ascertained that after abandoning the taxi near Buraipur the dacoits went to a village where they purchased two boxes which they took to the taxi in two ticca gharries. They put the thirty-five bags of silver and notes with these boxes and then drove to a neighbouring ghat where they made off in country boats.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE DRAW.

Drawings for the Western India Lawn Tennis Championship took place yesterday at the Bombay Gymkhana and resulted as follows:—

SINGLES.

F. D. Nicholson, v. M. Ferres Nicholson.
J. A. D. Naoroji, v. S. Aziz Ali,
V. Ankamma, v. D. Pant.
G. G. Fletcher, v. S. Calvocoressi.
S. F. Pearcey, v. J. R. Gunjikar.
N. F. Naoroji v, J. A. Kemble.
R. R. Hamer, v. V. N. Chandavarkar.
S. S. Shelke, S. B. Mody.
V. V. Bhadkamkar, v. N. D. Rangarao,
F. F. Partlock, v. M. R. Grandhi,
E. J. Bunbury, v. H. L. Simms.
W. Reid, v. N. Krishnswamy Rao.
N. P. Engineer, v. A. B. Shivgaokar,
F. C. Deveraj Urs v. R. D. England.
M. S. R. Pandit, v. A. B. Modak.
R. D, Karve, Bye.

DOUBLES.

N. F. Naroji and F. C. Batliwala, Bye
J. R. Gamgikar and F. D. Nicholson, Bye.
J. E. Jackson, and G. D. Moore, Bye
N. D. Rangarao and F. C. Devraj Urs, Bye.
E. J. Bunbury and S. Calvocaressi, Bye.
M. H. Visram and M. S. R. Pandit, Bye.
Sahame and Bhadhabade v. G. G. Fletcher and C. M. Rennick.
J. A. D. Naoroji and N, P, Engineer v. W. Reid and Major E. E. Preston.
A. B. Shirgoakar and J. A. Shakoor v. R. D. England and T. A. Kemble,
H. L. Simms and M. F. Nicholson, Bye.
J. H. Vakil and A. Wadia, Bye.
L. Barraclough and L. Bagshawe, Bye.
F. F. Portlock and R. R. Hamer, Bye.
D. V. Bhadkamkar and R. A. Wagle, Bye.
K. R. Lele and J. B. Saraf, Bye,
B. M. Karanji and C. M. Chawan, Bye.

MIXED DOUBLES.

F. Portlock and Mrs. Anstey, bye.
N. P. Engineer and Lady Tata, bye.
J. A. D. Naoroji and Mrs. Row, bye.
J. E. Jackson and Mrs. Nelson v. W. Reid and Mrs. Laidlaw.
T. A. Kemble and Mrs. Reynolds, bye.
M. F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt, bye.
R. D. and Mrs. England, bye.
A. H. Froom and Miss Simcox, bye.

In the Singles there are 31 entries as against 25 last year, in the Doubles 19 as against 16 and in Mixed Doubles the same number, nine pairs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were two more games yesterday, but neither was as close as some we have seen. A good number followed the one between Preston and Kilby, which was quite interesting but would have been much closer had the former not strained a tendon of his foot in his match against Fletcher. As it was, he began badly but improved a great deal and returned in his usual solid manner. Some of his serves gained him points, but unable to move about as quickly as usual he was inclined to be impatient. Kilby placed well and his volleying was very sound, he having rather the better of it all through.
Kilby ran off with the first three games, but Preston reduced this by two, and two more later made it four-all. From five-all, however, Kilby ran out. Kilby won the first two of the next, Preston taking the lead for the first time with three in succession. From here Kilby ran out to match with the last four.
H. W. Kilby beat Major E. E. Preston, 7-5, 6-3.
As anticipated, Bunbury was very decidedly too good for Hogg, the former much more varied in his strokes.
Hogg won the first two, but here Bunbury settled down and took the next eight games. Hogg won one, but Bunbury ran out with the next four.
E. J. Bunbury beat M. N. Hogg, 6-2, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Capt. Yates v. Kemble.
Simms v. England.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I saw an article in a recent issue of a local newspaper which, whilst commenting on cruelty to animals in India and pointing out the suffering occasioned by trap shooting, made reference to the competitions held at the Bombay Gun Club.
Presumably the writer has made no effort to verify his assertions and is unaware that all competitions at this Club are at inanimate birds, and that the object of the Club is solely to promote the pastime of clay pigeon shooting, which is a clean and recognized sport, and as such, was included in the last Olympic Games competitions.
As any one reading the article mentioned, who was unacquainted with shooting and the nature of the competitions held, might be led to infer that the shooting entailed considerable cruelty which is certainly not the case so I trust you will publish this letter of explanation.—Yours, etc.

A MEMBER.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

COUPLE BURNT TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 16.

Another serious fire occurred at one o'clock this morning in 51st Street destroying about eight or nine semi-pucca and timber buildings. A couple who were asleep in their house were burnt to death. The loss estimated by fire to buildings and property is estimated at about three quarters of a lakh.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Member for Education.

"The Panjabee":—What is certain, however, is that the proposal itself was inspired not by a sudden fit of liberalism, but by the belief that the office of Education Member was going in the immediate future to be less important than that of Legal Member. An Education Member who is able to lay down a new and liberal policy in the matter of education undoubtedly renders service of the greatest value to the country and the cause of progress. But it so happens that the policy of the present Government of India in the matter of education has already been laid down and it is scarcely likely, so the official world, of which the "C. and M. Gazette" is the mouthpiece, thinks, that there will be a change in policy in the next few years. Sir Harcourt Butler's regime, moreover, especially its closing part, has synchronised with the appointment of so many Europeans to the Indian Educational Service that whatever the views of the Public Services Commission may be the Education Department will not be required for some time at least to make many recommendations to the Secretary of State in this respect. Nor will there be room for more initiative in the other departments under the charge of the Education Member. The policy of the Government of India in respect of sanitation was laid down last summer, and the policy in respect of local self-government will be announced almost immediately. Sir Harcourt Butler's successor, therefore, it is officially believed, will have little or nothing to do except routine work, and when it comes to the doing of routine work the office of Education Member is scarcely as important as that of Law Member.

The Ideal of United India.

The "Indian Patriot":—The old demarcations are gone, and new demarcations have to be made, if the Hindu community is again to regain its old solidarity. And it is not possible to devise a new demarcation according to the caste system without offending the susceptibilities of many people. These are days of competition, free, open competition; everybody strives to attain a higher place. Christians and Mahomedans are perfectly independent, they stand separately and have to be regarded separately in any scheme of Hindu union or the reconstruction of Hindu society in accordance with the modern national ideal. We cannot hope in India for that kind of social union which we find in purely Christian or Mahomedan countries. All that we can hope for is a political union, and all that we can reasonably expect is that everything which will interfere with political union should go or should at any rate be subordinated to the political ideal. Any change in our social conception should come out of our political ideal which is at the present day the most dominant force, because it is the most dominant motive. Every thing which is opposed to it, which is inconsistent with it, has no chance of permanence. This means a higher patriotism transcending the motives which suggest the necessity for division, transcending one's love of one's creed, caste and sect. Which means that mere externals would not count, but that the spirit and aim which actuate a man will alone take him to the national ideal. The words "I am an Indian" in the mouth of one of us imply one's ideal of nationality. One thereby expresses one's political ideal which is independent of creed and caste. The realisation of this ideal will necessarily mean many changes, which no effort of ours can bring about, for no mere effort can have behind its back the motive force which the ideal of nationality supplies.

BOGUS RAJA CASE.

CONSPIRATORS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The bogus Raja case in which Jack Singh and Pybus were charged under Section 120 B and 420 I. P. C., for having conspired together to cheat tradespeople under the pretext of entering into business transactions with them was concluded at the Alipore Criminal Sessions to-day. The jury returned unanimous vedict of guilty against the accused on all the charges. The Judge sentenced Pybus to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,750 and Jack Singh to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,550.
In addition, both the accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000 on the charge of conspiracy.
The Court also ordered that in the event of the fine being realised Rs. 7,000 should be awarded to Jitendra Nath Chatterjee, Rs. 3,250 to Chandi Charan Ghosh and Rs. 2,000 to Kali Charan Dutta who were victims of the conspiracy.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES ENTRUSTED TO A BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

The Secretary of State has decided to entrust the responsibility of selecting and recommending candidates for Anglican chaplaincies to a Board which has been constituted with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Applications for appointments to the Indian Establishment must now be addressed to the Secretary of State.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT BARAMULA.

KASHMIR ROAD BLOCKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

A Baramula telegram, dated 15th, says it has been snowing heavily since last night and Kahsmir road is absolutely blocked.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured.

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th February 1915.

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Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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ALICE BUILDING.
Hours:—9 to 6.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 17, 1915.

BRITAIN'S SURE SHIELD.

Students of naval affairs in the days before the war never doubted the supreme efficiency of the British Navy, but it is doubtful whether the most enthusiastic admirer ever supposed that when it came to be put to the test the Service would emerge so triumphantly supreme in every particular. Since the first outbreak of the war the Navy has done its work surely, steadily and unflinchingly and has responded to every call that has been made upon it. In nothing has it failed. The few misfortunes which it has suffered in detail have been of a character inevitable to a great fleet, which keeps the seas in order to shut the enemy's ships in their harbours and exposes itself to the constant menace of such modern weapons as the submarine and the mine. The brief immunity which a few enemy cruisers enjoyed in predatory attacks on British commerce in the early part of the war was not due to any failure of duty or want of ability on the part of our naval commanders, but was the result of the strategic dispositions necessitated by the task of providing for the safe conduct of military expeditions unprecedented in their magnitude from overseas. When the time came and the contingencies of the moment enabled attention to be diverted to the task of disposing of these corsairs, their destruction was carried out with merciless swiftness and efficiency. The ability of the enemy to carry out the two raids on the East Coast of England were due to the fortune of war. The meeting off the Dogger Bank of Admiral Beatty's squadron with the Derflinger and her companion vessels was the reward of ceaseless vigilance, and their sound thrashing the result of superior efficiency in ships, in men, in speed and in gunpower. And, finally, the blockade of the German Empire and the control of neutral trade with the enemy,—the silent steady pressure which is "choking" the enemy,—has been maintained, with due regard for the rules at the game, but an efficiency and a completeness the results of which are now beginning to be reaped.

Mr. Churchill in his comprehensive and remarkable statement in introducing the Naval Estimates on Monday night detailed in graphic phrases the magnificent work that has thus been accomplished by the Navy since the outbreak of war, and, as he expressively put it, the German Army was not more ready for an offensive war on a gigantic scale than the British Fleet for national defence. Had Germany's gigantic military preparations been able to bring her the speedy triumphs on land for which she looked, the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas would have decided the ultimate issue, even as it could do so now in default, as Mr. Churchill said in his eloquent peroration, of other favourable causes. The result has been the threat on the part of the German Government to ignore all the international instruments for the proper conduct of war to which she was bound and to embark upon "a system of open piracy and murder." Treaties, conventions, declarations are only respected by Germany so long as they suit her convenience and when success attends her arms,—and not always then. Great Britain is to be the object of a kind of warfare never before practised by any civilised State, and the rights of neutral nations,—if we are to take the threat seriously,—will be treated with the same contempt and the same indifference to the common dictates of humanity as those of belligerents. Thus there are, as the First Lord said, grave and anxious tasks lying ahead. But they will be met with corresponding courage and enterprise and in the same spirit of optimism as animated Mr. Churchill's declaration. Because the attack is extraordinary, says the First Lord, it must not be supposed that a good defence cannot be made. We pointed out the other day the difficulties and risks which must attend the enterprise of German submarines engaged upon such a campaign as is contemplated and described the precautions that the Admiralty would naturally follow in prescribing specific routes for merchant vessels to follow. Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that, though losses would no doubt be incurred, no vital injury could be done if traders put to sea regularly in the same spirit as the Captain of the Laertes, and if proper precautions are taken losses will be confined within manageable limits, even at the outset when the enemy might be expected to make a greater effort to produce an impression. And, added the First Lord significantly, "the reply we should make would not be wholly ineffective." Thus, in no spirit of boasting, but with calm confidence and unalterable optimism, bred of its own unconquerable courage and determination, the British Navy will face the new danger that is threatened.

THE FAILURE OF THE TRUST.

Though Dr. Master's motion for the improvement of insanitary slums in the city, the duty of which belongs to the Improvement Trust, has for reasons of practical utility been postponed for sometime, the discussion that took place at Monday's meeting of the Corporation was not uninstructive. In the first place, it is not possible for the Trust to challenge public opinion which has over and over again denounced the neglect of which it has been guilty in leaving the slums unimproved. So long as they are so neglected they are a menace to the public health of Bombay. The Health Officer has on more than one occasion brought this neglect to the notice of the Corporation, and that authority has from time to time drawn the attention of the Trust Executive to this special matter. Only in his latest Report Dr. Turner has spoken in unmistakable terms of the small chance of a further decline in the annual death-rate unless and until these slums, which are hotbeads of pestilence and disease, are demolished or structurally improved.

The principal feature of Monday's discussion was the defence urged by the late acting Chairman of the Trust, and the apologia on behalf of that body put forth in his sophistical manuscript by Major Liston. More than once the latter's facts were questioned as he recited his harangue, which was inaccurate in many places as to its facts and figures. Had the discussion been allowed to take its full course, Major Liston's defence of the Trust would doubtless have been severely dealt with by those who are fully conversant with the history of the Trust in the matter from the date of its establishment sixteen years ago. The outstanding feature of the arguments of the two speakers was that the Trust had not neglected to improve some slums. That is true. But is it not the case that, except Nagpada, such slums as they mentioned were merely incidental to their costly street schemes? If a fraction of Dhobi Talao and Chandanwady and some small and narrow and devious lanes in their contiguity were improved, it was not, as they flatter themselves, on account of any specific improvement schemes. They came in simply as part of the localities and houses on the line of the alignment of Princess Street. It is a matter of notoriety that in constructing that street, the Trust actually avoided the larger part of Dhobi Talao and Chandanvady, which was left in its slumlike condition and still remans as a breeding ground of plague. If, instead of running what is called a "ventilating shaft" from the corner of Queen's Road to Lohar Chawl, they had left the large houses alone and taken up the whole block of Dhobi Talao and Chandanwady they might have rendered a greater service to the public health of that part of the town and earned the gratitude of the public. As a matter of fact Princess Street has been no more than a thoroughfare for the convenience of a section of the population. As such its construction might have been easily postponed till the real insanitary area had been demolished and improved. That would have been a genuine sanitary improvement. Princess Street is no doubt an improvement to the amenities of the city, but we must decline to accept it as a sanitary improvement of the pestilential slum area of Dhobi Talao and Chandanwady, as the Executive would pretend it to be.

What we are more concerned with today is the large area of insanitary slums which still remain unimproved and not with the details of the insignificant areas so magniloquently referred to by the acting Chairman. Nor are we going into other details, especially those of density and movement of the population, which the gallant expert in bacteriology referred to for the delectation of colleagues only superficially acquainted, like himself, with the matter. The much applauded pamphlet of Mr. Orr on the density of population only requires to be analysed to demonstrate the hollowness of the inference he has sought to deduce therefrom. Indeed, the legion of fallacies in which these self-complacent apologists indulged is amazing. The one broad fact which came out in the course of the speeches of Major Liston and Mr. Hatch was that out of 1,200 acres of slum area in the city, the Improvement Trust, after an existence of sixteen years, and a public borrowing of five crores, besides a liberal donation of half a crore from the Imperial Government, is able to present to the public the magnificent spectacle of having improved 117 acres, which works out at an average of 7.3 acres per year! Practically, then, the indictment brought against the Trust that, in spite of the huge sums it has borrowed it has left the slums just as they were, or nearly so, in 1898, is amply justified. Where have the five crores gone? The late acting Chairman offered a specious explanation. He divided the operations of the Trust into four divisions, and demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the money was well spent; and that in the teeth of his own admission that out of 1,200 slum acres only 117 had been improved. A more damaging confession of the ineptitude of the Trust could not have been made. The official apologists stand refuted on this one ground alone. Is it not evident that the Trust has failed to discharge the fundamental duty which the Legislature laid upon it? Its apologists may put what gloss they can on the many sins of omission and commission. They cannot varnish this plain tale as related from their own lips! The controversy as to the urgency of wide roads and avenues or the improvement of insanitary slums cannot, however, stand where it is, and we shall await with the keenest interest the debate which is to ensue some weeks hence. The time has arrived for an independent commission of enquiry into the matter. In the face of the admission that the past policy of the Trust has been a failure as regards the first duty that it was appointed to fulfil, that enquiry can no longer be delayed.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and The States.

To-morrow is the day on which the new German naval campaign against England is due to begin, and according to the latest telegrams the fury against the United States into which the German press has been worked, so far from showing signs of abatement, has grown in intensity. The United States army and navy, it declares, is contemptible. Well, we heard that said about General French's Army, and the question may be put to the test, for if Germany forced the States into war, one of the first results, undoubtedly, would be the dispatch of an American Expeditionary Force to assist the Allies in France and Belgium. But incredibly rash and stupid as German diplomacy is we do not believe that it means to follow the lead it gave to the German press so far as the latter would now carry it, in spite of Count Bernstorff's latest boast. One of the most amazing things about the present German bellicose attitude towards the United States is that it follows on the tremendous efforts made by the German Embassy in Washington to secure the good opinion and sympathy of the American public in the war.

Greece and Turkey.

If it were not that so much that previously seemed incredible has happened during the last six months, we might say that it seems incredible that Turkey can perpetrate the new folly of quarrelling with Greece. At a moment like this when the atmosphere in the Levant is surcharged with electricity it required only an incident of the most trifling character to fuse the wire between Constantinople and Athens, and an insult addressed to a Greek naval attaché by a Turkish policeman was quite important enough to supply the spark. The need for rapid apologies seems to be appreciated at The Porte, but the speedy fulfilment of the promise to give satisfaction is a little more than Turkish diplomacy, hustled as it has been during the past few months, can rise to,—as was seen in the case of the Hodeidah incident when it took several weeks to fulfil the promise. Athens, however, apparently does not mean to be so patient, as Rome, probably it does not want to be patient at all; so we have the news of the Greek Minister leaving Constantinople almost the day after we had reason to suppose the incident was closed. The only explanation that can be imagined for Turkey's provocative action, is that she may hope by dragging in Greece to get Bulgaria in too.

The Crown of Poland.

The telegram announcing that the Archduke Charles Etienne is about to be crowned King of Poland is not entirely unexpected. This German Prince has always taken good care to appear "plus Polonais que les Polonais" and has lived in Poland all his life on more or less bad terms with the Hofburg. He certainly did not let the grass grow under his feet and married his two daughters to two Princes of his adopted land, of the illustrious houses of Radziwill and Czartoryski. By the Poles he has merely been regarded on the one hand as an insignificant adventurer and on the other as some one to be cultivated, inasmuch as that cultivation could lead to the creation of an independent Polish Monarchy to which all the diverging political elements of Posen and the Royaume could rally. Hitherto the Archduke Charles Etienne has been regarded as an Austrian trump card to be played off against the Romanoff. It is ironical to find that he is to be used as a check to the Hohenzollern!

Saxony and Poland.

Some two months ago it was rumoured that a motor car containing a collection of Saxon Regalia was captured on the road to Warsaw, and it was then mooted that the Kaiser intended to bestow the Polish Crown on the House of Saxony in token of the old association between the two countries. As a matter of fact the Saxon House has had Polish traditions but there is no blood-relationship whatever between the old Polish House and the Saxon. The last Polish Sovereign was King Stanislaus Augustus, of the princely House of Poniatowski, a family which still exists in France. There is no relationship whatever between the Archduke Charles Etienne and the Poniatowskis as the "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent would seem to suggest. Hence, should this farcical coronation take place at Cracow, if it appeals to any Polish sentiment at all, it will be that of humour not unmixed with a justifiable disgust.

Bombay Corporation's Jubilee.

In view of the fact that the Municipal year, which begins on the 1st April, is the Jubilee year of the Bombay Corporation, there are indications that there will be keen competition for the chairmanship, and already the names of four aspirants to that high honour have been mentioned. Of course Municipal Government of a kind had been in existence for much longer than fifty years in this city, but it was not until the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 came into operation that the first regular Corporation was formed. This was on July 1st, 1865, and the first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on that day. Therefore the Corporation will celebrate its jubilee on the 1st July this year.

"Faddists" and Pasteurism.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent who complains that we have published letters from "faddists" regarding Pasteurism and hydrophobia. The columns of this journal are always open to the free discussion of any important topic, and we do not propose to follow the example of certain London journals, who, against the highest traditions of journalism, have entirely closed their columns to the opponents of inoculation. If inoculation against typhoid and the Pasteur "cure" for hydrophobia stand on such firm ground as is claimed by our correspondent and the "British Medical Journal," then the free discussion of their merits and their claim to be what they are represented to be, cannot do them harm but should tend to educate the public regarding their advantages. But we fear our correspondent goes somewhat astray when he speaks of "subjects which men of science have already proved to the hilt to be of vast service to humanity." That is not so, of course. Nothing that is claimed on behalf of Pasteurism or inoculation has been proved to the hilt; on the contrary both are on their defence against very damaging attacks and criticisms.

A Matter for Surprise.

Our correspondent expresses his surprise that the active members of the medical profession have not taken up the cudgels on behalf of the other side. Many people will share this surprise. It is extremely difficult to get a reasoned exposition or defence of the claims of inoculation from any of its advocates. Our correspondent says it may be that they think "it is not worth the time, trouble and labour of tackling correspondents of this class." But some of them take a good deal of time, trouble and labour, and occupy much space in public journals, in denunciations of "faddists" and "cranks." The extract from the "British Medical Journal," which our correspondent sends us, is a notable example of the controversial methods of the advocates of inoculation and Pasteurism. There is not a word in the extract quoted of reasoned argument in justification of the claims of this prophylactic, except the reference to a leaflet by the Research Defence Society. There is a great deal about "misguided cranks," "blatant fanatics," "unpatriotic" conduct, "pernicious and mendacious nonsense." Unfortunately this sort of language seems to be the chief stock-in-trade of the medical journals when they are dealing with the opponents of vaccination, inoculation and vivisection, combined with a deliberate campaign of suppression of the arguments of the other side in which we are not prepared to join.

The Pearling Industry in Burma.

In the last Revenue Administration Report the cause for the decline in the licensing fees for pearling boats is ascribed to the Salons, an aboriginal tribe, having been attracted to the tin mining areas in the neighbourhood of Siam. Salons are the only people who carry on the naked diving method for pearling. This is a very old tribe and some writers have called them the remnants of the original human family which inhabited Siam and Burma. As a rule they are very primitive and inoffensive, and spend the greater part of their lives in their boats, except, when, during the monsoons the conditions are dangerous, they land with their families on some of the many uninhabited islands, and live there for some time. They usually shun all kind of intercourse with other people, except the Chinese and the Malays, through whom they get their rice and opium, and this too is very limited. They were suffering severely before the British occupation from the depredation of Chinese and Malay pirates, and were exploited by their more cunning neighbours. Christian missionaries have made some efforts from time to time to raise these people from their low state, but the result is doubtful. The race is fast disappearing, both owing to emigration and natural decay.

Official and Personal.

The following press communique has been issued:—The Viceroy will visit Barrackpore and Calcutta next month formally opening the Sara Ghat Bridge en route on the morning of 4th March. On the afternoon of the same day his Excellency will unveil the statues of Lord Ripon and Lord Minto and inspect the Victoria Memorial and visit the Calcutta Club. On 5th March, his Excellency will give a Garden Party at Barrackpore. On the 6th Lord and Lady Carmichael will entertain the Viceroy at luncheon at Government House and at 3 p.m., their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal will proceed to the Senate House for the Convocation. The Viceroy will leave for Delhi on the evening of the 6th.

The Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta for Delhi by a special train on the 20th instant and will return on the 28th.

Dr. Vishnu S. Sukthankar, M.A. (Cantab) Ph. D. (Berlin) has been selected to hold the Government of India Scholarship for Sanskrit in the Archaeological Department. Dr. Sukthankar has been a student of St. Xavier's College for some time when in 1903 he left for England. He graduated at Cambridge with Honours in Mathematics, then took up the study of Philology and spent over three years at the University of Berlin, studying Indo-Iranian Philology and the Comparative Science of Languages. At Berlin Dr. Sukthankar became the favourite pupil of Prof. Heinrich Lueders. He edited a portion of the Grammar of the Jain Sakatayana for his dissertation, which is at the same time a contribution to the history of the Sanskrit Grammar. Dr. Sukthankar took his Ph.D., last year. He now intends to devote himself to the study of South Indian Epigraphy and with this end in view he will shortly proceed as Government of India Scholar to take up his duties at Ootakamand, where the headquarters of the Government Epigraphist at present are.

It is understood that Mr. G. C. Simpson, Imperial Meteorologist, will act as Director-General of Observatories, India, when Dr. G. T. Walker proceeds Home on leave.

His Highness the Raja of Bansda has arrived in Bombay, and is staying in a bungalow at Ridge Road.

Major E. A. Walker, I.M.S., has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL SITUATION.

MR. CHURCHILL ON GERMAN THREAT.

WAR FINANCES.

TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

Mr. Churchill introducing the Navy estimates emphasised the efficiency of the service. The programme of new construction, oil consumption, the splendid work of the Admiralty, the significance of the naval victories and the strain of the earlier months of the war, were exhaustively dealt with.

Referring to Germany's blockade threat Mr. Churchill said that losses no doubt would be incurred but he believed that no vital injury could be done if traders put to sea regularly in the same spirit as the gallant captain of the Laertes. If they took proper precautions losses would be confined within manageable limits even at the outset when the enemy might be expected to make a greater effort to produce an impression. All losses could be covered by Government insurance. Then the reply we should make, Mr. Churchill added, would not perhaps be wholly ineffective.

Mr. Lloyd George in expounding the financial situation which had arisen owing to the war, laid stress on the benefits which had accrued through the recent conference of the Allies' Ministers at Paris, a few minutes sufficing to dispose of complex details, which might have occupied months by conventional diplomatic procedure. The Chancellor emphasised the importance of the effective moblisation of the Allies' joint financial resources, dwelling on the necessity of granting efficient aid to the smaller States who were compelled to look to their greater Allies' for support. Russia's financial relations with Britain were explained and the arrangements made for facilitating the export of Russian grain for the benefit of the Allies.

The Greek Minister has left Constantinople owing to the Turks not having fulfilled their promise to give satisfaction for insult by a policeman to a Greek naval attaché.

It is reported that the German Ambassador in his interview with Mr. Bryan intimated that Germany would partly rescind the war zone decree if Mr. Bryan insisted on the Wilhelmina's cargo being delivered at Hamburg. Failing this, he threatened further "frightfulness." He has also presented a formal Note stating that Germany is ready to consider the abandonment of the proposed attack on British merchantmen if Britain will allow the passage of foodstuffs for civilians.

GERMANY'S CAMPAIGN OF PIRACY.

BRITISH NAVY PREPARED TO MEET IT.

FIRST LORD'S INSPIRING DECLARATION.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

A BROTHERHOOD OF BANKERS

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE ALLIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered, made an announcement with reference to the arrangements made by the Ministers of Finance at the recent conference in Paris. He emphasised that the recommendation of the other two Governments committed us to heavy engagements. This was the most expensive war that had ever been waged, in material, in men and in money. For the year ending 31st December next, the aggregate expenditure of the Allies would be not far from two thousand millions.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S EXPENDITURE.

The British Empire would be spending considerably more than France or Russia, probably from a hundred millions to a hundred and fifty millions more than the highest figure by the other two great Allies. We had to recruit a new Army, and maintain a huge Navy. We were paying liberal separation allowances, and had to bring troops from the ends of the earth. We had to wage war not merely in Europe, but in Asia and North and East and South Africa.

THE BANKERS OF THE WORLD.

Britain and France were the two richest countries in the world, and the great bankers of the world. We were able to pay our huge expenditure on the war for five years, allowing a substantial sum for depreciation, out of the proceeds of our investments abroad. France was able to carry on for two or three years at least out of the proceeds of her investments abroad, and both countries would still have something to spare to advance to their Allies. This was a most important consideration at the present moment.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE ALLIES' RESOURCES LATENT.

The Allies were fighting the whole mobilised strength of Germany with less than one-third their own strength. The problem before the Allies was to bring the remaining two-thirds of their resources into the fighting line at the earliest possible moment. This was largely a question of finance.

RUSSIA'S PRODIGIOUS RESOURCES.

Russia was in a different position to either Britain or France. She was prodigiously rich in natural resources and had a great growing population, virile and industrious. Russia, since the war began, had enormously increased her resources by suppressing the sale of alcohol. (Cheers). Thus alone she had increased the productivity of her labour by between thirty and fifty per cent. (Cheers). It was as if she had added millions of labourers to her reserve without even incurring the expense of maintaining them; but hitherto Russia was not able to command capital within her own dominions to develop these resources. War had made this problem still more difficult, especially in financing outside purchases for the war.

STRAIN UPON GALLANT FRANCE.

France also had special difficulties. People did not quite realise the strain upon this gallant country up to the present. (Cheers). She bore the greatest strain in proportion to her resources and had the largest proportion of her men under arms. The enemy occupied part of her richest territory and only a few months ago the bankers of Paris could hear the sound of the enemy's guns from their counting-houses. Nevertheless the French nation possessed wonderful confidence. (Cheers). Every visitor to Paris was impressed with the calm serene courage supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt. (Laughter). There was a general assurance that the Germans had now lost their tide and that now German arms had as remote a chance of crushing France as they had of overrunning the planet of Mars. (Cheers). That feeling pervaded every class of the community. It was reflected in the money-market, where the difficulties were passing away.

POSITION OF SMALL STATES.

Arrangements for raising money to promote military enterprises would be crowned with complete success. (Cheers.) There were, however, a number of small States compelled to look to their greater Allies for financial support. There was Belgium, until recently a very rich country, now devastated and desolated. We had to see that she did not suffer (cheers), until the period of restoration came and compensation. (Loud cheers).

SERBIA'S THIRD GREAT WAR.

There was Serbia with as large a population as Ireland, fighting her third great war within two years, fighting with great force, courage and brilliancy (cheers) but with no wealth, no revenue, no exports and hardly any manufactures. There were also other States preparing for war (cheers). It was obviously in our interests that they should be well-equipped.

BRITAIN'S SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Then Britain herself had her own special difficulties. Two-thirds of her food supply was purchased from abroad, enormous quantities of raw material were absorbed in war and the equipments of our ships with war transport. We had to purchase abroad for war purposes and create enormous credits to enable other countries to do the same.

ALLIES' FINANCIAL RESOURCES MOBILISED.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that there was no danger, but in a conference such as that held in Paris we could not overlook the fact that great vigilance must be exercised. We had effectively mobilised the financial resources of the Allies so as to be the greatest help to the common cause. Britain was undoubtedly still the best market in the world.

In a great war all the Allies must bring all their resources into the common stock. (Cheers). A country having more men ready with guns, rifles and munitions must bring them against the common enemy, even though the others were unable to make a similar contribution. The same thing applied to a country with the larger Navy or the country with more money. (Cheers.)

THE COMMON CAUSE.

That was the principle on which the conference in Paris worked. We decided that each country should raise money in its own markets as far as the conditions allowed, but if any country needed help for outside purchases those best able would render assistance. The only exception was, that Britain, France and Russia should contribute proportionately every loan to the small States.

RUSSIA'S CREDIT IN BRITAIN

We had already advanced thirty-two millions to Russia for purchases here and elsewhere. Russia had also shipped eight millions of gold to Britain. Thus Russia had credit in Britain to the extent of forty millions. France had also made an advance in respect of Russian purchases in France. Russia was estimated still to require considerable credits for purchases outside Russia.

EXPORT OF RUSSIAN GRAIN.

We however had made arrangements for the export of Russian grain for the next few months. (Cheers.) Then there would not be the same need to borrow. The French and British Governments had decided to raise first fifty millions in equal sums on the French and British markets. That would satisfy Russian requirements for a considerable time. The Allies would consider the question of further advances according to the position of the money markets. We gave a guarantee to Russia that she need not hesitate about giving orders for any purchases necessary for the war. (Cheers).

Britain confidently anticipated that by the time the first advances had been made the military position would have distinctly improved, both in France and Russia.

RUSSIAN BILLS OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

Mr. Lloyd George announced amidst cheers that ten million sterling Russian Treasury Bills had been over-subscribed in the English market. This was a very good omen for relations with Russia after the war, that the first great Russian loan was a complete success. (Cheers).

The Allies had an exceptionally strong gold position. Russia and France had great reserves. Britain's was the largest in the history of the country. (Cheers). The collapse of the rebellion in South Africa had ensured us a large and steady supply, nevertheless we had made arrangements at the Paris Conference whereby if our stock of gold diminished beyond certain points, the bankers of France and Russia would come to our assistance.

RUSSIAN EXPORTS TO ALLIES FACILITATED.

We had also made arrangements whereby France had access to our markets for Treasury Bills issued. France had initiated arrangements to help to restore exchanges with respect to bills held in this country against Russian merchants. We proposed to accept Russian Treasury Bills against Bills of Exchange due from Russian merchants. The Russian Government in return would facilitate the export of produce of every kind required by the Allies. This he thought would be one of the most fruitful parts of the arrangement.

ADVANTAGES OF CONFERENCES.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by emphasising what results a three days' conference face to face could achieve. Misconception and misunderstanding were cleared away in a second which it would otherwise take weeks to remove. It was their opinion that these conferences might be profitably extended to other spheres of operations.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POSITION.

FIRST LORD'S MASTERLY EXPOSITION.

GERMANY'S THREAT

BRITAIN PREPARED FOR THE NEW DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In an important speech on the Navy in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Churchill intimated that further action would be taken by the Allies to pervent the importation of foodstuffs in neutral ships to Germany.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

LATER.

Speaking in the Commons to-night Mr. Churchill, introducing the Navy Estimates, emphasised the efficiency of the Navy. At the outbreak of war Britain had a fleet with a good margin of safety for vital matters, fully mobilised, equipped with every requirement, with a reserve of ammunition and torpedoes far above the regular quantity, with ample supply of fuel and oil and adequate reserves of all kinds. The Navy had also adequate numbers of trained officers and men and adequate establishment for the training of new men.

PROGRAMME OF NEW CONSTRUCTION

An immense programme of new construction was maturing to reinforce the fleet and a pre-arranged system of accelerating new construction had been found to yield even surprising results. Particularly did he draw the attention of the House to the supply of ammunition. They got little credit for such expenditure in time of peace, but in time of war they thanked God it has been made. (Cheers).

OIL CONSUMPTION.

The estimate of the quantity of oil to be consumed in a war proved much larger than the actual consumption. There had also been no difficulty in buying practically any quantity of oil and not a single oil-ship had been interfered with. The price was substantially below that prevailing when he last addressed the House.

MANNING OF SHIPS.

There had been an idea that we might build ships but never man them. When, however, mobilisation took place we manned every ship in the Navy fit for service, including old vessels for which we found usefulness, and powerful new ships built for foreign countries, besides several score of armed merchantmen. We had also provided all the men necessary for the Naval air service, which did not exist three years ago. This service was now becoming a considerable and formidable body. (Loud cheers.)

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

We were able to keep the naval training school full to the brim and thus supply drafts for new vessels which were coming on in such great numbers; also to provide for the Royal Naval Division which had now reached a respectable total. Their developed efficiency enabled men to be counted on immediately. We had always relied on the Navy for safety and the German Army was not more ready for an offensive war on a gigantic scale than the British Fleet for national defence. (Cheers).

SIGNIFICANCE OF NAVAL VICTORIES.

Mr. Churchill referred to the victories of the Falkland Isles and Dogger Bank. Both were satisfactory in themselves and still more satisfactory in their significance. The consequence of the victory of the Falklands terminated the first phase of the naval war by clearing the German flag from the oceans of the world. The blocking-in of enemy merchantmen, the reduction of Tsingtao and the defeat of the Koenigsberg and Emden were steps along the path finally reached by Admiral Sturdee's victory.

BRITISH SEA TRADE.

Only two small German cruisers and two armed merchantmen remained at large of all Germany's formidable preparations for the attack on our trade routes, and these were at present in hiding. There had been about eight thousand British vessels continuously on the seas. In the last three months there had been 4,465 arrivals in and 3,600 sailings from the United Kingdom. Only nineteen vessels had been sunk by above-water craft. That was a remarkable result, because during the two great wars begun in 1793 and ended in 1814, no fewer than 10,871 British merchantment were captured or sunk by the enemy.

Even after Trafalgar we lost 500 ships yearly. Our total loss in the first six months of the present war was only sixty-three. We must keep watch against another attempt to harass our trade routes, although the ocean offered rather bleak prospects to German cruisers. The truth was that steam and the telegraph had enormously increased the thoroughness and efficiency of the superior power.

ADMIRALTY'S TRANSPORT WORK.

Mr. Churchill dwelt on the Admiralty's transport work in moving troops across the Channel often at the shortest notice, threatened by the enemy's warships in waters haunted by submarines, and the transport also from India, South Africa Egypt, Australia, New Zealand and China, indeed from every position under the Crown, of approximately a million men without up to date any accident or loss of life. (Cheers). "If that is incapacity I hope there will be an inexhaustible supply of it." (Loud Cheers.).

SMOOTH WORKING.

So smoothly had this worked, that it was sometimes necessary to remember that we were warring with the second naval Power in the world and when complaints were made, that we had taken too many transports or colliers, that fact must not be forgotten. The Admiralty had chartered about one-fifth of the British mercantile marine and were discharging with that all the duties of supplying, fueling and replenishing the ammunition of the troops and transporting reinforcements to bring home the wounded.

THE WORK OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that we were not living like Germans in great naval ports like Wilhelmshaven, but had to be ready for any great emergency. There was no incapacity or inactivity on the part of the Admiralty. (Cheers.) They had to take indispensable precautions to meet emergencies.

Mr. Churchill turning to the Army said the House should remember that we had been supplying across the sea an army almost as large as the Grand Army of Napoleon only vastly more complex in its organisation and equipment. He never knew at what hour Lord Kitchener would ask the Admiralty to remove twenty-thousand or forty-thousand men at short notice and plans were frequently changed at the last moment owing to the consideration for the safety of the troops and the reinforcement of our armies. Everything had been done throughout to avoid extravagance and the Admiralty welcomed advice from business men whenever it was helpful.

STRAIN OF THE EARLIER MONTHS.

Mr. Churchill said he was afraid he could not hold out hopes of any immediate reduction of tonnage required by the Admiralty. He testified to the goodwill between the Admiralty and mercantile marine, which was indispensable at the present time. He affirmed that the strain of the earlier months of the war had been greatly diminished by the clearance of the enemy's flag from the seas. The victory of the Falkland Isles was a memorable event, the advantage of which would only be appreciated by those who had a full knowledge of all that had taken place. The combat off the Dogger Bank, in which the Blucher was sunk and the enemy escaped into waters infested by submarines and mines was of the greatest advantage, because of the light it threw upon the naval systems of design, and relative armaments, gunnery, and efficiency.

This was the first test we had had and was most encouraging. It vindicated our theories of design, particularly our big gun armament, always identified with Lord Fisher.

EFFICIENCY OF ARMAMENTS.

The range of the British guns exceeded that of the Germans and our shooting was at least as good as theirs. It had been supposed that the Germans possessed a sort of super-efficiency in gunnery but there was a feeling now that our officers had been too diffident with regard to their professional skill in gunnery. Everything we have learned leaves us no doubt as to the wisdom and excellence of our material. Our 13.5 gun was unequalled by any enemy weapon and we now had a fifteen inch gun which was vastly more powerful.

NAVY AS SOUND AS A BELL.

Another remarkable feature of this action was that our ships exceeded their previous speed records. Nothing could show better the excellence of British machinery and the glorious feats of the engine room branch of the Admiralty system. Repairs and refits were all effected with ceaseless vigilance and without exhaustion. (Cheers). The Kent for instance which was a 23 and a half knot vessel steamed at 25 knots in the Falkland Islands fight, caught the Nuremburg and sank her. (Cheers). The truth was the Navy was sound as a bell. (Cheers). It would be found good, fit, keen and honest. It would be found to be the product of good management and organisation, of sound principles in design and strategy, of sturdy workmen, faithful workmanship, careful clerks and accountants, skilful engineers painstaking officers and hardy tars. (Cheers). It showed all the world that there was no reason to assume that ship for ship and gun for gun we could not give a good account of ourselves. (Cheers).

PREPONDERANCE OF BRITISH FLEET.

It showed that at five to four in representative ships the Germans did not think it prudent to engage; that they accepted without hesitation their inferiority and that they thought only of flight. They were wise in the view they took. No endeavour to sink by official communiques would obscure that cruel fact, but when, if ever, the two great fleets engaged in a general battle we hoped to bring into line the preponderance not only of the quality but of the numbers which would not be five to four but something considerably greater. We might consider our extra margin as an additional insurance against unexpected losses by mine and submarine. Our naval losses had been 5,500 killed, mainly by submarine. We had killed, mainly by gunfire, an equal number, (cheers) which was a much larger proportion of the German forces engaged. We had also taken in sea fighting 32 officers and 934 men prisoners, but no British naval prisoners had been taken in sea fighting. (Cheers). For the loss of these precious British lives we had lived through six months of war safely and even prosperously and we had established a command of the sea never before known.

Losses no doubt would be incurred but he believed that no vital injury could be done if traders put to sea regularly in the same spirit as the gallant captain of the Laertes. (Cheers.) If they took proper precautions losses would be confined within manageable limits even at the outset when the enemy might be expected to make a greater effort to produce an impression. All losses could be covered by Government insurance. Then the reply we should make would not perhaps be wholly ineffective.

ACTS OF PIRACY AND MURDER.

Germany could not be allowed to adopt a system of open piracy and murder (prolonged cheers) while remaining herself protected by the bulwark of international instruments which she utterly repudiated and defied but which we much to our own detriment had respected. There were good reasons for believing that the economic pressure of the British Navy was beginning to be felt in Germany. (Cheers).. We had restricted imports of copper, petrol, rubber, nickel, manganese, antimony and other products which were needed for the efficient production of war material. The hatred and anger of Germany against Britain encouraged us to believe that the restriction was proving inconvenient.

MINES AND SUBMARINES.

Regarding the question of courts-martial and courts of inquiry Mr. Churchill emphasised that the circumstances and conditions of modern naval war were entirely different from previous experiences. The mine and submarine had created entirely novel conditions which presented to naval officers problems of incomparable hazard and difficulty.

In these circumstances courts-martial would frequently be inappropriate and often even harmful. (Cheers.) Consequently he respectfully claimed on behalf of the Admiralty absolute discretionary power of summoning courts-martial and inquiries, and he asked the House for confidence and support during the war in that respect. (Cheers). He would especially deprecate that anything should be done tending to make officers afloat or at the Admiralty play for safety. (Cheers). "Our Navy keeps the sea. Our ships are constantly moving and risks are run every day. The enemy is continually endeavouring to strike and accidents from time to time are unavoidable. How do you suppose Admiral Beatty's squadron was where it was when the action took place? How many times were the cruisers and battle squadrons of the Grand Fleet steaming in the North Sea always exposed to risks from the mine and topedo before they reaped their reward?"

VIGILANCE OF THE GRAND FLEET.

Mr. Churchill said indeed it was marvellous how few our losses had been (Cheers). The care and vigilance of the Admirals afloat and the Admiralty would be regarded by history as praiseworthy in the highest degree. The tasks lying ahead were anxious and grave. We were to be the object of a kind of warfare never before practised by a civilised state. Sinking at sight without search or parley of merchantmen by submarines was totally novel and unprecedented. It was a state of things none contemplated before the war and would have been universally reprobated and repudiated before the war. But it must not be supposed that because the attack was extraordinary a good defence could not be made. (Cheers). We should redouble our efforts to make it so.

Mr. Churchill then amid loud and prolonged cheers, intimated the further action by the Allies to prevent the importation of foodstuffs into Germany.

POWER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

In an eloquent peroration Mr. Churchill said he considered that those bearing the stress and strain of war had the right to generous and indulgent judgment and the support of their fellow countrymen and the goodwill of the House. (Cheers). No doubt new dangers and perplexities would arise yet they would not be more serious than those through which they had successfully made their way. (Cheers) And the British Navy and seapower would unceasingly dominate the general situation and would be the main and unfailing resource of the allied nations while progressively paralysing the fighting energies of their antagonists. It could even in default of other favourable causes ultimately by itself decide the issue of war. (Loud cheers).

"NAVY FREED FROM ITS SHACKLES."

BRITISH PRESS DELIGHTED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The papers are delighted with Mr. Churchill's statement which is regarded as demonstrating that the Navy is at length freed from its shackles.

The "Morning Post" says: "Had Germany not lost her temper she might have remained under the protection of the Paris and London Declarations and Convention of The Hague till the end of the war.

The "Daily News" says: "History will consider it remarkable that we allowed the German overseas trade to exist so long."

MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS" THREATENED.

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SOWING MINES BROADCAST.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S OFFER TO AMERICA.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Count Bernstorff has presented a formal Note stating that Germany is ready to consider the abandonment of the proposed attack on British merchantmen if Britain will allow the passage of foodstuffs for civilians.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It appears that Count Bernstorff in the interview with Mr. Bryan intimated that Germany would partly rescind the war zone decree if Mr. Bryan insisted on the Wilhelmina's cargo being delivered at Hamburg. Failing this, he threatened further "frightfulness."

The direction of this "frightfulness" is indicated by a Copenhagen despatch stating that Germany contemplates a gigantic scheme of sowing floating mines broadcast.

The American Ambassador in Berlin interviewed by the "National Zeitung" dwelt on the insanity of a German-American war which would be fatal to Germany economically in view of millions of German money invested in American undertakings, but the language of the German press has increased the difficulty of solving the problem of the possibility of a serious conflict which might instantly arise if an American ship is sunk by the Germans.

GERMAN PRESS FURIOUS.

TAUNTS AT AMERICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The German press to-day continues furious against America and taunts her with having no army and no fleet.

All discuss with the utmost enthusiasm the approach of Thursday when a new stage of the war will be started against Great Britain.

CROWNING BLUNDER OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

FIRM TONE OF AMERICAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The firm tone is maintained by the press of the United States, which insists that no American lives or ships must be endangered by Germany. The blockade is described as the crowning blunder of German diplomacy which has too often rattled the sabre.

THE WILHELMINA'S CARGO.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRIZE COURT

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neil Primrose said that it had been settled to submit the Wilhelmina's cargo to the Prize Court. There was no question of proceedings against the vessel itself.

NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE.

OWNERS' REPRESENTATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The State Department has transmitted to Dr. Page for presentation to the British Foreign Office evidence by the owners of the Wilhelmina that the cargo is exclusively foodstuffs for non-combantants and therefore not subject to seizure.

Germany's conditional proposal to abandon attacks on British merchantmen has also been transmitted.

RUBBER IN COTTON BALES.

AMERICAN FRAUD REVEALED BY X-RAYS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

British X-ray examination of cotton cargoes of outgoing ships revealed that bales of cotton waste consigned in the Cretic each contained four pounds of rubber sheets. The entire consignment of [illegible] bales has been refused.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON AMERICAN WHEAT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

A Committee under the Mayor recommends embargo on wheat to prevent the price of bread from rising further.

TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

GREEK MINISTER LEAVES CONSTANTINOPLE.

PORTE'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Feb. 15.

The Greek Minister has left Constantinople owing to the Turks not having fulfilled their promise to give satisfaction for insult by a policeman to a Greek naval attache.

AUSTRIAN FLEET COMES OUT.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTIVARI.

CETINJE, Feb. 15.

The Austrian fleet has emerged from Cattaro and is now bombarding Antivari.

MONTENEGRIN ROYAL FAMILY FIRED ON.

WATCHING FLIGHT OF AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A telegram from Rieka, Montenegro, says that two Austrian aeroplanes recently flew over the royal winter residence and fired several shots from a machine gun at the King, Queen and Princesses, who had come out to watch the aircraft. The bullets passed close to the Royal party but none was touched.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.

A communiqué says:—The fighting on the Niemen-Vistula front was resumed on Saturday almost in the same districts as on Friday.

In the Carpathians the Russians have made a slight advance on the left bank of the upper San, capturing a thousand prisoners.

The Germans attacked the heights between the Beskid Pass and the Wyschkow Pass in the Carpathians, but were repulsed with great losses.

Considerable Austrian forces are advancing on Madvonnai and in Bukovina.

GERMANS' BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS AROUND PRZEMYSL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily News'" Petrograd correspondent says the fact that the fighting in East Prussia is all southward of the Niemen is a bitter disappointment to the Germans. General Hindenberg must now bring more men into the wide space of a comparatively flat country below the Niemen or submit to the renewed pressure westward by the Russians whose northern army is practically intact. Its only appreciable loss fell on one division which was unable to reach the main unit promptly.

The "Times's" Petrograd correspondent has reasons to believe that the operations around Przemysl have made excellent progress in the past week. Apparently the garrison, 55,000 to 65,000 strong, intends to accelerate the decision of its fate.

The effect of telegrams concerning the fighting in the Carpathians seems to be that the Russians are progressing westward of 22nd Meridian and holding from 22nd to 24th. Further east the enemy holds the Czernowitz railway where it crosses the Carpathian ridges. This line runs thence to Serette, 20 miles south of Czernowitz.

RUSSIAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Russian loan of ten millions sterling was only announced on Saturday. The list was closed at noon yesterday. The loan was considerably over-subscribed and is quoted at half per cent. premium.

MILITARY CROSS FOR GALLANTRY

AWARDED TO AN OFFICER IN INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

News has been received from Home that Lieutenant Frank Douie, R.E., son of Sir James Douie, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field. Lieut. Douie was twice wounded on the 12th November but is now convalescent. He was serving with the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

ZEPPELIN SHED DESTROYED.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE AT GERMAN BASES.

DUTCH ACCOUNT OF RECENT AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A Sluis message of the "Handelsblad" states that the recent British air raid destroyed a Zeppelin shed and contents, the central electric works at Zeebrugge, the station and railway at Blankenbrugh and the bridge at Ostend connecting the railway and the sea.

TRENCH FIGHTING AT LA BASSEE.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

This afternoon's Paris communiqué says there has been an uninterrupted artillery engagement in the dunes. We have carried 250 metres of a trench between Bethune and La Bassee.

Intermittent cannonades have taken place further South.

A very stubborn struggle continues from trench to trench at Bagatelle and Marie Therese. The enemy succeeded in occupying Xon Beacon and the hamlet of Norroy, but were driven out again by a counter-attack as far as the slopes North of the Beacon, where he has still maintained himself in some portions of the trenches.

The German movement through the Valley of the Lauch has not been pursued further.

The Germans are remaining stationary before our advance line between Langenfeldkopf and the Rempach Wood.

Our Skiers delivered a brilliant counter-attack on the slopes of Langenfeldkopf. A blizzard is now raging.

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 16.

Last night's communiqué said: "There have only been some successful actions by our artillery. An enemy battery at Poel Capelle, north-east of Ypres, was silenced, the German trenches at Beaurains south of Arras destroyed and enemy works and parties of the enemy effectively shelled in the vicinity of Soissons and Perthes."

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORIES

DESPATCHES TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the Commons Mr. Macnamara announced that despatches regarding the Falkland Islands and North Sea battles would be published shortly.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Neil Primrose said that arrangements had been made for the release of the civilian British and German prisoners over fifty-one years of age.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major S. Hingley, Middlesex.

Lieut. W. Dobbs, Middlesex.

Captain G. P. Hunt, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. E. Robertson, Scottish Borderers.

Second-Lieut. P. L. Battye, Grenadiers.

Captain T. E. Bussell, Royal Scots.

Captain Godolphin Osborne, Rifle Brigade.

Captain E. Gibbs, North Somerset Yeomanry.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Captain G. Body, North Lancs.

Major M. L. Cole, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. I. Davidson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

Lieut. C. F. L. Templer, Gloucesters.

Six of the seven accused in the Ferozepore murder case have filed appeals in the Chief Court against their conviction by the Sessions Judge of Ferozepore. The appeals will be heard on the 22nd February.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKISH TROOPS FROZEN TO DEATH.

RUSSIAN VICTORS' TERRIBLE FIND.

The Turkish winter campaign in the Caucasus has now suffered its final collapse, writes the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader." Its chances became very slender when the Goeben and Breslau failed to control communication in the Black Sea between Constantinople and Trebizond. The Turkish army assembled around Erzerum found itself cut off from reinforcements and supplies.

With the heavy task of converting Enver Pasha's defeated and retreating corps at Karaurgan into a force strong enough to continue the war with Russia, the Turkish rank and file fought stubbornly for ten days on the frontier positions around Karaurgan, until, they fell victims to the careless and incompetent management of their German-Turkish leaders.

Originally, five corps were sent forward by Enver Pasha and General Von Sanders into Russian territory, but after the disasters at Ardagan and Sarikamish, only the remnants of two corps could rejoin the Eleventh Turkish Corps, which was the reserve of the invading army.

RUSSIANS NEARING ERZERUM.

It is this combination which is now retreating hastily on the road to Erzerum, with its rearguard annihilated, and Enver himself hurrying to Constantinople. The German General Lange has been left to try and extricate the Turks from complete destruction. They have thrown great numbers of their field guns into the deep snow-covered ravines. The Russians are now inside Turkish territory, within four marches from Erzerum.

The garrison there amounts to 30,000, with ample artillery, but is deprived of ammunition supplies from the coast, and still more isolated by the winter conditions of the land route across Anatolia. Turkish Redif prisoners, of whom many thousands are now in Russian hands, have neither uniforms nor tents.

THOUGHT THEMSELVES BRIGANDS.

When the Russians surrounded them in a forest they found 900 corpses with rifles in their hands. The Turkish corps from Bagdad was much better equipped, but was unable to withstand the cold. Captured Kurds are all dressed in sheepskins, but many of them do not speak Turkish, and evidently they believed they were on a brigandage expedition.

The fiasco of Enver's partnership with the German Staff is reacting widely among the Mohammedans. Among the trophies taken to the Russian quarters is a great procession of mules laden with artillery shells in baskets, and camels carrying parts of guns.

The German renewed assaults in the region of Bzura and Rawka, in Poland, are ascribed to anxiety as to the Russian strength in North Poland, where the present advance was evidntly unexpected, and has hitherto been opposed only by cavalry. The Russians are within forty miles of the German frontier fortress of Thorn. Hindenburg's counter-stroke to this new danger is to resume his old tactics on the old positions in Central Poland.

But there has been a significant redistribution of his forces. Mackensen remains in command north of the Bzura, but the eighth German army, with a strong cavalry force, has returned to East Prussia. The tenth army is on the middle Pilitza.

AN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

SOUNDS RECOGNISABLE BY INSTRUMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

In the course of a lecture on "Structure of Sounds," delivered on Monday at Government College, Dr. Fournier Dalbe announced that he had completed an instrument for rendering sounds of speech and music recognisable by means of an eye instrument called "Phonoscope" which was shown in action during the lecture. It consists of a sensitive manometric flame of acetylene gas mounted close to a brass disc having a number of concentric circles of holes. The disc is kept steadily rotating by means of small electric motor. When words are spoken or sung into a small trumpet attached to the instrument, a revolving disc appears to break up into number of patterns which vary instantaneously with any variation in sound however slight. It is hoped by this means a totally deaf person will be enabled to perceive sounds of speech and music by means of eye. "Phonoscope" is thus a companion instrument to "Optophone" which enables blind persons to read by means of ear. Dr. Fournier Dalbe's discovery was only made within the last few days. This is the first public announcement of it.

FIRST CASUALTY IN BANGALORE BRIGADE.

A TERRITORIAL SUCCUMBS TO APPENDICITIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 16.

The first casualty in the Bangalore Brigade among the Territorial troops occurred yesterday when Driver F. J. Turner of the 1st Devon Battery, Wessex Brigade, R. F. Artillery, succumbed to appendicitis. The deceased who was only 18, reported sick only at the very last moment.

LIGHTING OF BOMBAY

EXPERIMENTAL LIGHTS IN PRINCIPAL ROADS.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY IN COMPETITION.

An interesting experiment in street lighting, designed to demonstrate the illuminating power of gas and electricity, which is now being carried out in Bombay, is described in the following article.

It has long been one of the complaints against Bombay as an up-to-date city, that the street lighting is defective, not to say bad, and that after nightfall its streets are dark and dismal. In this, Bombay is not peculiar, for a similar critiocism can be, and is, applied to most if not all the principal cities of India, the reason being that, in the two principal cities, Bombay and Calcutta, at any rate, public lighting has been let out to the gas companies on long contracts, which have prevented the Municipalities taking advantage of either high-pressure gas or electricity for street lighting.

It has long been understood in the Bombay Corporation that when the present contract with the Gas Company expired, the new contract would be on much more generous lines, and there has been a good deal of discussion from time to time as to the respective merits of high-pressure gas or electricity. The termination of the contract is now impending, and in view of this an interesting experiment is being carried out in some of the principal thoroughfares in the city.

Some time ago, the Corporation approached the Bombay Gas Company, and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Committee on the subject of the new contract. They informed the Companies that they would desire a system of lighting considerably better than the present system, and suggested an experiment on terms which would give equal opportunities to each Company to show what their particular illuminant could do. They allotted certain roads, or portions of roads, to each Company, and in order that the test should be fair it was arranged that the roads allotted to one company should be a continuation of, or should run parallel to, those allotted to the other company.

STANDARD FOR EXPERIMENT.

They also provided a standard to which the companies were to work, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

In streets 100ft., wide—Lamps of 1,500 candle-power, 240ft., apart.

Streets 80ft. wide,—Lamps of 1,000 candle-power, 200ft., apart.

Streets 60ft., wide,—Lamps of 160 candle-power, 120ft. apart.

Streets 40ft. wide.—Lamps of 80 candle-power, 100ft., apart.

The streets chosen for the experiment were allotted as follows:—

To the Gas Company:

Walton Road.

Hornby Road from the Oriental Building to King's Building.

Abdul Rehman Street.

Falkland Road, from Gol Pitha to the corner of Grant Road.

Lamington Road from Girgaon Road to Queen's Road.

To the Bombay Electric Co:—

Henry Road.

Hornby Road from King's Building to Fort Street.

Bapoo Khote Street.

Falkland Road from corner of Grant Road to Bapty Road.

Lamington Road from Grant Road to Girgaon Back Road.

SHARP CONTRASTS.

One has only to go into one of these roads after dark o'nights to see the difference between the old and the new method of lighting. To walk down Hornby Road from Bori Bunder is like walking into the "City of Deadful Night," so great is the contrast when one passes the Oriental Building and looks down towards the Esplanade Road. Behind is a thoroughfare so brilliantly lighted as to suggest almost broad daylight; in front, dark and dismal night. The contrast is even sharper when one passes from Lamington Road into Queen's Road, which latter looks like a dark alley rather than a road which in the hours of daylight is one of the thoroughfares of which Bombay is justly proud. The explanation is simple. Queen's Road is lighted on the old, inadequate system with lamps of 60 or 70 candle power; Lamington Road with the new experimental lights which are fifteen or twenty times stronger.

AN ERROR RECTIFIED.

Another matter in which one of the mistakes of the past is to be rectified is in the way the lamps are hung. At present the shape of the lamps prevents any light being thrown on the line of traffic. They simply show a dim light for a yard or two on each side of the post, then there is a black smudge until the next lamp is reached. To obviate this the new lamps in the first three classes given above—which are the streets which carry practically all the traffic,—are what the experts call "staggered." That is to say, they are suspended from an arm which projects over the carriage-way, and thus throw a good light over each line of traffic.

For some time past improvements in the lighting of different parts of the city, which could be carried out without interfering with the present contract, have been made. For instance, high-pressure lighting on a good scale has been installed from Chaupatti to Walkeshwar Road. Then one lamp of 3,000 candle-power has been placed at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge and Lamington Road, and another of equal capacity on the Oriental Building in Hornby Road. So far as electric lighting is concerned, the lamps and current at the Bhatia Baug have been re-arranged so as to equalise the light all round the circle.

Tests are being made as to the relative illuminating power of the two kinds of lights which have been fixed in the experimental area, together with comparisons of cost of power, up-keep and so on. The Corporation have asked that the report on the experiment shall be expedited, and it will no doubt be published at an early date.

If the Corporation, after duly considering that report, decide to base the next contract for lighting on the lines of the standard set for this experiment, one reproach now levelled at Bombay will not be possible in the future.

SIR H. BUTLER AT LUCKNOW.

ADVICE TO TALUKDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16.

Sir Harcourt Butler attended a garden-party yesterday afternoon at the Clock Tower, Hosainabad, given to him by the citizens of Lucknow. Sir James Meston and Lady Meston and all the principal European and Indian residents attended.

In the evening the Taluqdars of Oudh gave an evening reception to Sir Harcourt Butler in the "Kaisar Bagh," the old palace of the Kings of Oudh.

Sir Harcourt Butler in the course of a long speech said:—"I am so glad to meet you all again to be once more among my old true and kind friends the taluqdars of Oudh. The Raja of Mahmudabad said the other evening that I was an Oudh man. I am and I am proud of it. I have seldom felt so gratified as when I saw myself, described some years ago by a high authority as "Harcourt Butler of Oudh. In your kindness to me you made several suggestions with a view to doing me honour during my visit to Lucknow including a proposal that I should receive a formal address and make a formal reply. I asked you to forego this partly because this is hardly a time for complimentary addresses and partly because I am coming amongst you not in any official capacity but as an Oudh man. You wish me to say a few words and I propose to talk to you this evening about Oudh as I have known it. Oudh is not merely a geographical expression. It has an identity of its own. It has its own agrarian system and the traditions that have clustered round it. That agrarian system is the creation of the British Government.

DELHI CLUB EXPLOSION.

ACCUSED PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The man arrested in connection with the Delhi Club explosion of last Wednesday was placed before the Additional District Magistrate to-day under Section 4 A Explosives Act and sections 448, 285 and 286, I. P. C.

The accused stated his name was Gokulchand of Sonepat. He was aged 20 and left school last year. He applied for nomination in the Police Department.

The first witness, a stamp vendor of Sonepat, deposed that the accused came with him to Delhi on the 9th instant. The accused had a small bag and witness identified the remains of the bomb as probably belonging to it. Three firework makers of Sonepat deposed that the accused had asked them to make him two firework bombs for a wedding. They identified the charred pieces.

The case was adjourned to 25th instant, bail being refused.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

PROPOSED COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have published a letter which they have addressed to the Bengal Government strongly supporting the proposals put forward by the Burma Chamber of Commerce in connection with volunteering in India in which it is designed to introduce a system of compulsory military training for European British subjects in this country.

As a means to this end the Bengal Chamber urge that the time has come for a full inquiry by a competent Commission into the present state of the Volunteer Forces in this country.

The letter adds: "All those interested would thus be given the fullest opportunity of stating their views and pressing their proposals and it may be anticipated that the investigation would result in submission to the Government of such recommendations as would lead to the creation of a really efficient citizen army. It would be for the Commission and for the Government to decide as to whether this army should rest upon a voluntary or compulsory basis, but whatever view may ultimately be taken, the Committee are convinced that nothing but good could possibly result from such an inquiry."

MURDEROU ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The Sessions Judge of Amballa yesterday pronounced judgment in the case in which Prithi Singh and Kahan Singh were charged with murderous assault on a Sub-Inspector.

Disagreeing with the assessors who found the accused not guilty, the Judge sentenced Prithi Singh to ten years' and Kahan Singh to 14 months' rigorous imprisonment.

LORD WILLINGDON AT SURAT.

ITS DECREASING POPULATION

HIS EXCELLENCY HOPEFUL OF A BRIGHT FUTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Feb. 16.

The last city visited by Their Excellencies during the Gujrat tour was Surat where quite an enthusiastic welcome was given by the citizens. On arrival at the station the Municipalities of Surat and Rander presented addresses of welcome. The address of the former was read by Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram, President and the latter by Mr. Erachsha J. Talyarkhan.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the course of a very lengthy address presented to his Excellency the members of the Surat Municipality after declaring the deep loyalty of the people of the District referred to their activity in regard to collection of funds for the Imperial War and Relief Fund. The address then dealt with decrease of population for the past few decades, and also to the deterioration of trade and industries in the city, which once "boasted a population of several lakhs and which was known as the Blessed Port" from the fact that the Indian pilgrims for Mecca used to make this their port of departure and arrival. Regarding population at the census of 1901 it was only 119,306, an increase of 11,000 on the pprevious census, but in 1911 there was a decrease of 4,438.

The address then touched upon the sanitary and drainage improvements which the Municipality has effected and expressed thanks to the Government for the assistance rendered in achieving this. The educational progress of the city was dealt with at length in the address, and referring to female education, it was suggested that special encouragement should be given by Government and if a special grant were provided for the purpose, the Municipality would undertake work in this direction.

In conclusion the address referred to the formation of a branch of St. John Ambulance Association which is doing good work in teaching first aid to teachers and pupils of a number of schools and to the steps taken for the prevention of infantile mortality. In the latter connection the address staed:—"But if we are to accomplish any real reform in that matter we consider that the Act should be so amended as to give greater compusory powers for registration and licensing of midwives. We have already drawn the attention of Government to the matter, and hope that the necessary legislation will soon be forthcoming.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY

In reply to the address, his Ejcellency said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

In thanking you on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself for the warmth and cordiality of your welcome let me at once express to you my keen appreciation of the depth and sincerity of the sentiments which you have expressed with regard to this terrible war in which the whole Empire is engaged. But amid all the misery and suffering that it has brought in its train we can rejoice in the knowledge of the splendid response from all parts of the Empire which was given to the mother country when she called for assistance, and of the fact that we are all fighting side by side in a just cause against a brutal and unscrupulous foe, determined to secure justice and freedom among all the free nations of the world.

I assure you that Lady Willingdon and I find it difficult to express in satisfactory terms our gratitude to all those in this Presidency who have responded so magnificently to our appeal for funds to provide comfort and relief. But perhaps the best thanks I can give you to-day is the assurance that your money is already doing much to relieve pain and suffering and to soften the rigours of an arduous campaign.

The natural development of any great country causes many changes from time to time in the size and prosperity of the principal cities. You tell me that your town, which in olden days was one of the principal centres of shipping and trade on this side of India has suffered much owing to the growth of Bombay. But I am glad to note that you are not dismayed at this condition of things but are determined to do all in your power to secure the various requirements for the welfare of your still great population.

SANITATION AND EDUCATION.

To remove congestion, and to get rid of slum areas are two of your most important duties and I am glad to feel that Government has been able to give you some assistance towards this end.

Your ambitious scheme for drainage and the provision of schools and playgrounds has been the subject of some correspondence between your Municipality and my Government and you are probably aware that a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the various points to be decided on this important project. We are still awaiting the report of the Committee and when it is received will give our earnest consideration to the extent and manner in which we may be able to assist you. I think you will agree that the Government has shown a practical sympathy in your aspirations by promising a grant of Rs. 5,000 to your Municipality to assist it to acquire about 8 acres of land for a playground for your schools.

The provision of an officer of health and four inspectors should assist you in securing more and more the well-being of your people and I am much gratified to learn that you approve our proposal to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for your city. In your own words I trust that his appointment will result in securing both efficiency and economy in all departments of Municipal administration.

To turn to the many matters of educational interest which you refer to in your address, let me remark in the first place that I warmly commend your progressive and enlightened outlook on this important subject. But I must inform you before dealing with your numerous suggestions that at this time for obvious reasons our financial resources must be carefully husbanded and it is impossible for Government to give promises of assistance to large schemes at this particular juncture.

The question of finding a satisfactory solution to the matter of female education has for some time engaged the serious attention of the Government. The main difficulty lies in the fact that the numbers who come to be taught are so few in each locality. I would suggest to you for the present that you should arrange for English teaching for girls in the existing primary schools; and if, as a result of this experiment, your total educational expenditure is increased you would have a strong claim to an increased grant from the Government on the occasion of the next revision of grants.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

I look forward with much interest to the completion of your scheme for the medical inspection and testing of the eyesight of the children in your schools, and I am glad to hear you are improving the quality of your teachers. You make certain suggestions to me with regard to your increased expenditure on that head. It is perfectly true that Government educational grants to Municipalities do not increase *pari passu* with their expenditure, but you are probably aware that where a Municipality raises the pay of its primary teachers we are willing to give them a grant up to the full amount of the increased expenditure on that account, subject only to the limit that the total grant shall not exceed half the total educational expenditure of the Municipality. This may I think go some way to relieve the hardship of which you tell me, and assist you in your commendable decision to improve the pay of your primary teachers.

I am delighted to hear you possess a Technical School where boys can gain experience to fit them for useful trades in future years, erected through the generosity of two of your citizens, and of the many private educational institutions which I am glad to hear are well managed and successful. With regard to your request for an increased grant for the former, let me remind you that a Committee of Direction for Technical Education has lately been formed, and I would suggest your sending your application to that Committee for such increase as you may require.

INFANT MORTALITY.

I can assure you of the full sympathy of Lady Willingdon and myself with regard to the question of infant mortality in our Presidency and warmly commend your efforts to check this terrible evil. In August of last year the Bombay Sanitary Association approached the Government and suggested that the Midwives Act, England, 1902, might with the necessary modifications be applied to the larger towns of the Presidency. You may be aware that Lady Willingdom has herself taken a personal interest in this matter, and has started in Bombay a scheme for instructing Indian midwives. We wish to see whether the results of her scheme prove satisfactory, before extending it to other towns in the Presidency. In the meantime any sound measures which you may employ will receive our cordial approval.

We are deeply touched with your kindly sympathy in our great and growing anxiety with regard to our son, and thank you sincerely for your expression of hope that we may soon have satisfactory tidings of him.

In conclusion let me express once again our united thanks for your welcome. The historic associations of your city from ancient days makes our visit to you particularly interesting. It may be that we shall find our stay too short to get a full insight into all your objects of interest. And if we find ourselves able to visit you again I trust that we shall find your Municipality moving forward on sound and progressive lines, and I trust too, that we may hope to receive an equally friendly greeting.

REPLY TO RANDER MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In reply to the Rander municipal address, his Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Rander Municipality,—

It is a source of great pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself that the occasion of our visit to Surat has given us the opportunity of making at the same time the acquaintance of the representatives of the sister Municipality of Rander which is united so closely to that of Surat by many common ties of interest and association. We thank you most sincerely for the cordiality of your reception and our only regret is that the necessarily brief duration of our visit has rendered it impossible for us to receive your address within the limits of your own administration.

SILTING OF RIVER CAUSING INCONVENIENCE.

I sympathise most warmly with you in the disadvantages you suffer owing to the interference with your access to the sea caused by the silting of the river. We can only hope that some aiteration will, in the course of time, take place in the tidal action, so difficult to foresee and so much more difficult to control, by which these obstacles are created, so that the inconveniences under which you at present labour either may be automatically removed or may at any rate be rendered more amenable to engineering remedies. Meanwhile, your best resource is to labour with courage and perseverance in the direction of improving your communications by land and I trust that your prospects of doing so successfully will extend *pari passu* with the general development of the district.

I fully approve of the solicitude which you display for the improvement of the water supply of your town and for the widening of narrow streets and lanes, and any proposals which you may submit with these objects in view will be most sympathetically considered, with reference to the intrinsic merits of the scheme, the extent to which you have applied your existing and potential sources of revenue and the comparative urgency of the similar claims of other Municipalities of which, as you will readily understand, there are a large number with strong claims on the attention of Government. I should be quite prepared to consider, in the light of the details of your proposals, whether your project for widening narrow streets could be brought withing the purview of the system of allotments for sanitary improvements which the Sanitary Board has been authorized to make. I must, however, add that the extent to which Government are in a position to subsidise local administrations in the immediate future is necessarily subject to strict limitation until the financial situation due to the war has reverted to normal conditions.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I am glad to hear of the measures you have taken for the extension of public instruction, and I can assure you of the full sympathy and support of Government in all your efforts in this cause.

I consider that your abolition of octroi and revision of the house tax are wise and politic measures, especially in view of the peculiar circumstances of your town, and I trust that they will conduce equally to the content of the tax payer, the benefit of the general public and the extent and stability of your resources.

I desire to associate myself completely in the sentiments you express regarding the issues at stake in the great war now in progress and in your prayers for the success of our arms and those of our gallant and chivalrous allies. The fact that we are engaged in his great conflict in the cause of justice and freedom is not only our own profound conviction but is recognized by the practically unanimous voice of the neutral nations of the world, and I trust that I shall not be deemed unduly sanguine if I see in the present stage of the operations circumstances which augur well for our cause and which indicate that the minds of our enemies are already overshadowed with forebodings of disaster.

A FRANK AND FRIENDLY ADVICE.

In conclusion, I must ask you to permit me to offer you a few words of frank and friendly advice. I do not wish on this occasion to recall in detail circumstances in the past history of your administration which have given some cause for anxiety to those who, like myself, are deeply concerned in your welfare. I merely wish to impress upon you with all the earnestness I can command that the first and most essential condition of the successful administration of Municipal affairs is that all to whom the choice of Government or the suffrages of their fellow-citizens have entrusted the direction of local interests should work together harmoniously and in a spirit of mutual confidence to that sole end, and that to permit any element of faction, opposition or partizan spirit to enter into your counsels is detrimental not only to the interests entrusted to you but also to the cause of local self-government. With these words, which I trust you will accept as being spoken in no carping or critical spirit, but with the most sincere good will, I tender you my most cordial good wishes for all success and prosperity in the future.

After His Excellency had replied to the addresses a drive through the city followed and the Civil Hospital and the Fort were visited. Their Excellencies then laid the foundation-stone of the Kalliandas Nanabhai Hostel for the students of the Sarvajanik High School. Here they were received by Tribhowandas Malvi, Chairman of the Sarvajanik Education Society. The hostel is to be built from certain bequest left by the late Kalliandas Nanabhai, a Bania gentleman of Surat, which formed the nucleus of a fund subsequently subscribed. It is intended to start a gymnasium as well in connection with the school. After laying the foundation-stone His Excellency in the course of his speech expressed satisfaction that there were some wealthy men in this district who were ready to do something for the rising generation. Mr. Advani, District Judge, then announced that Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil had expressed a desire to start commercial and science classes in the school to commemorate Their Excellencies' visit. Lord Willingdon thanked the gentlemen.

Lady Willingdon next paid a visit to the Parsi Orphanage and attended a tea party given by Mr. & Mrs. Adwani. She had here a meeting with lady workers in connection with the War fund towards which Surat has contributed Rs. 10,350.

MASONIC BANQUET.

Photo by "Eos," Bombay.

The above photograph was taken at the Annual Banquet of Lodge "Beaman" 1069 s.c. on the occasion of the installation of Mr. J. E. B. Hotson I. C. S. as Master.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT PAVAGARH.

A correspondent writes:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited Pavagarh on Saturday last at 1 p.m. Their Excellencies with other officers arrived at the Jain Temples situated at Nagarkhana gate on the Hill. After observing the ruins near that temple, they paid a visit to the temple near Chhaghia tank. Proceeding further they were welcomed by a band near Dudhia tank where they were received cordially by the representatives of the Digambar Jain community. Mr. N. P. Shah welcomed their Excellencies in a little speech.

His Excellency in reply to Mr. Shah's speech said that he was much satisfied with the arrangements made there. He remarked that the loyalty of Jains was well-known to him. Her Excellency was highly pleased with the garland made of wax prepared and presented by Navalben, the daughter of Chunilal Hemchand Zaveri of Bombay. After the presentation of fruits they departed amidst cheers.

TEA GARDEN TRAGEDY-

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Additional particulars concerning the tragic death of Mr. H. S. Foster, Assistant Manager of the Sagmooty Tea Estate, Nowgong, received in Calcutta show that Mr. Foster was staying in the bungalow of the manager of the estate, Mr. Somerville. In the early hours of the morning Mr. Somerville was awakened by the chowkidar and on going to Mr. Foster's room he found the latter dead in bed with wounds about the head. A garden cooly has since been arrested.

PARSI'S COSMOPOLITAN CHARITY.

BEQUESTS TO MANY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The late Mr. Sheheriar Aspandiar Irani, merchant, who was dealing in musical Instruments at Kalbadevi has in his will made the following charitable bequests:—

Rupees fifteen thousand (Rs. 15,000) to the Society to ameliorate the condition of Poor Persian Zoroastrians, to be spent by the said Society in employing skilled artisans and craftsmen to teach arts and crafts to deserving Zoroastrian boys in Persia. If the Society considers it impracticable to carry out my above desire, they are at liberty to apply the amount in helping Persian Zoroastrian boys selected in India or in Persia to receive technical education at the Victoria Tec'nical Institute, Bombay, or elsewhere, by paying further maintenance and education and in such other mode as the Society may consider proper. I expressly desire that the Society should use the principal of the above sum freely in carrying out my above wishes and should use the principal sum in as short a time as possible. My Executors should stipulate at the time of paying the above amount to the said Society that annual account of its application be furnished to the Executors.

To the Petit Parsi Boys Orphanage Fund one thousand Rupees.

To Zoroastrian Building Society Funds Rupees one thousand and five hundred. I desire that the Society should in applying this legacy give preference to Poor Persian Zoroastrians.

To the Aligarh College Fund Rupees two thousand.

To the Benares Hindu College Fund Rupees two thousand.

To the Indo-British Institution, Rupees two thousand.

To Salvation Army Funds, one thousand and five hundred rupees.

To the School at Kerman in Persia established by my brother, Polad Aspandiar, Rupees five hundred.

To the Parsi Orphanage at Surat, Rupees five hundred.

To any Hindoo Orphanage in Bombay my Executors may select, Rupees five hundred.

To any Mahomedan Orphanage, my Executors may select, Rupees five hundred.

My Executors shall spend Rupees five thousand within five years after my death in supplying agricultural seeds, materials and implements to Poor Persian Zoroastrian agriculturalists at Yezd, in Persia.

My Executors shall also spend a sum of Rupees five thousand within five years after my death over the education of poor students in Persia without distinction of caste or creed.

My Executors shall also spend Rupees four thousand in keeping as paying boarders at the Petit Parsi Orphanage, Bombay, Poor Persian Zoroastrians boys whether orphans or not. I desire that the principal of the fund should be used up for the above purpose as soon as possible.

My Executors shall distribute among the Poor Persian Zoroastrian in Persia a sum of rupees two thousand as soon as after my death as possible.

My Executors shall pay to each one of such my poor relatives in Persia as they think fit a sum of rupees one thousand and fifty. My Executors shall not spend more than rupees three thousand under this clause.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

"Commerce" states that buying in Calcutta piece-goods has received a check. Grey shirting makers are fully engaged until the end of March and will not now sell except at very much higher prices. Some forward lines of dhoties have been placed but here also makers are fairly full for the next month. Prices for grey shirtings have not advanced but the position is very steady and deliveries good. Dhotie prices have advanced 6 to 9 pies all round and deliveries are exceptionally good. Whites continue to improve and it is expected dealers will soon be inquiring for forward lots.

WHO IS AN "ALIEN ENEMY".

COURT OF APPEAL DECISION.

The full Court of Appeal consisting of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, Lord Justice Phillimore and Lord Justice Pickford give judgment on January 20, in the appeal cases, Porter v. Freundenberg, Kreglinger v. S. Samuel and Rosenfield &c., &c., which determined legal questions of great importance, such as the meaning of an "alien enemy" and as to the right of an alien enemy to sue and the liability of an enemy to be sued in the British Courts of law. Under these decisions the ownership of much property which has been hung up has been settled, says "The Times," payments which have been suspended will be made and lawyers, puzzled by the conflicting decisions of Courts of first instance and the evasive *dicta* of text writers, will be able to give advice to their clients with some degree of confidence. Certain of the questions which the Court answered will seem to the ordinary public elementary. It will be a matter of surprise that some of them have been left open until to-day. In the history and development of English law have been many wars, and it seems strange that lawyers should be debating to-day points which lie, one might have thought, at the very threshold of the law relating to war. But the existence of this obscurity is characteristic of the manner in which our law has grown up. It has decided one point at a time, and no more. It has not during the progress of wars in the past formulated a complete theory as to the position of the alien enemy. It has been content to deal with the case of the particular Dutchman, Spaniard, or Frenchman who happened to come before the Court. For the first time, probably, in an appellate tribunal the subject has been examined in all its aspects. Some of the judgments which were unanimous, except for the dissent of Lord Justice Buckley, derive, we may take the opportunity of adding, no small part of their authority from the agreement of the late Lord Justice Kennedy. His sudden removal from the Court of Appeal robs it of learning, scholarly accomplishments, and that fine sense of justice and moderation going with true culture which it is always hard to replace, and never more so than now. There is a certain fitness in the last judgments to which he was a party being concerned with the large international interests upon which he had deeply reflected.

THE ALIEN ACT OF 1914.

The first question to be decided was, Who is "an alien enemy" and who "an alien friend"? The Court answered that by making it clear that the test is not nationality but domicile, a test which, by the way, the Legislature seems recently to have forgotten in framing section 1, subsection 7, of the Emergency Powers Act. According to the technical definition, an Englishman may conceivably be an alien enemy, while a foreigner a subject of a belligerent State may be treated as a subject of the English Crown. Thus an alien who is registered under the Aliens Act of 1914, and who is resident here by permission of the Crown, is entitled to sue in our Courts. But in the absence of licence or authority an alien subject of a belligerent State may not sue during the continuance of war. On the other hand, there is no valid reason why owing to his hostile character, he should be relieved from liability to pay his British creditors. Accordingly the Court decided that he may be sued; and if he is exposed to an action, it follows that he may appear and defend proceedings taken against him. "To deny him that right would be to deny him justice, and would be quite contrary to the basic principles guiding the King's Courts in the administration of justice." There may be sometimes a great difficulty in giving the absent alien notice of the proceedings against him, and we are not sure that the suggestions of the Court quite overcame this difficulty. But in most cases it is not insuperable.

The decisions in the actions brought by the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company determine the question, much controverted of late, whether a company registered in England as a joint stock company, all of whose shareholders except one—and he holding a single share—were alien enemies, could sue. The Court held, in accordance with the opinion expressed by most lawyers, that it could The judgment of the House of Lords in what is known as "the One Man Company" case virtually determined the point before the Court. Whatever might be the composition of the company, it was for all purposes a distinct legal entity created by statute. From this view Lord Justice Buckley dissented. His reasoning may fail to carry conviction to lawyers. But it will be generally agreed that, if the opinion of the majority is correct, the matter urgently calls for legislation. The statutory fiction which enables an alien enemy by a transparent device to obtain the aid of our Courts against subjects of the Crown is more absurd than any Judge-made fiction, and ought to be no longer tolerated. We shall be surprised if at an early date the law is not changed in accordance with the view of the dissenting Judge.

KURIGRAM DACOITY CASE.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In connection with the Kurigram political dacoity in which some fifty respectable looking young bandits looted the house of a zemindar and carried away nearly Rs. 60,000 the police arrested two students in Calcutta. They were taken to Rungpur and placed before Mr. Sells, Joint Magistrate. The accused were remanded to hajut pending further police enquiry which is being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Plowden, Deputy Inspector-General of Police who has gone to Rungpur.

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WITH THE SIKHS IN FLANDERS.

BATTLE SCENES DESCRIBED BY SOWAR.

GERMAN "MAGIC."

An "Anglo-Indian," writes in "The Times":—

I was passing through the Place ——, at ——, when I ran into the tail-end of a weather-worn company of Indians filing into the railway station. I asked the last of them, a strapping young sowar, what the regiment was. It was a Sikh squadron of ——s Horse, but the horses were not in evidence.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"I do not know."

"Where are you coming from?"

"I do not know."

Then I asked for Subadar Sundar Singh of the regiment, the famous polo player, who 10 years ago had been the best Indian No. 1, perhaps the best No. 1 in the Punjab.

"Sahib," he said, "you know him? He is my father. I am Sampuran Singh. He is very sad not to be in this war."

I told the young man that I had been to his village, Ramgarh, and drunk milk with his father in his house. The Subadar had invited us to come and shoot black buck. I remembered riding with him in the evening and how he carried a rifle, and dropped his reins when we started a ravine-deer and shot it. He even fired at a hare from his pony.

I took Sampuran Singh into the buffet and gave him a poisonous-looking red temperance drink. He removed the soaked cowl with which he had covered his turban and showed me with a proud smile two bullet-holes in the peak.

"Don't lose that," I said; "you will be a great Bahadur in the village."

"Sahib, there is little izzat (honour) in it," he said. "All our clothes are rent like this. After a time the lice enter them and we throw them away."

I remembered hearing his father, fine soldier and horseman as he was, curse his ill-fortune that he had never been in a campaign.

"The Subadar Sahib will be pleased to have the cape," I said. "Have you news from him?"

Sampuran Singh disinterred a roll of wet pulp from his pocket and held it toward me. ... ...

"He complains that I do not write," he said, "but I have written twice and there is an unfinished letter.

NEWS FROM HOME.

He unfolded his father's script and slowly intoned it. "Praise be to the Guru. Your father Sunder Singh here writes a word to his dear son Sampuran Singh. It is meet for a young man to be in the battle and on this account I am not taking thought. I am well and happy, and I pray to the Guru for your welfare and happiness. When you receive this letter answer it and relate to me the full conditions of the war. It is said that Gurdit Singh and Fatel Singh have gone with their company to the —— Sikhs. Is this true? Take no thought for your life in the battle, for it is right to fight for the King, and great glory will come to Hindustan and the Sikhs and fame to the regiment. Here everything is well. There is good rain for the sowing. Write me quickly a letter saying who is alive and who is dead. Salute the Subadar in the name of the Guru and Sardar Singh and Thamman Singh. Yourself be strong, that the name of the *pultan* may increase. Your brother, Piyara Singh, is living in the house as is his right, and the money you have left with Mool Chand I have taken back. I will write all about the land. All is well here. The servant, Jati, fell asleep in the *machan* and the pigs broke into the melon field, doing great damage. The nilghai also have done great damage. Many thousands of *begars* of land beside the canal are being prepared for the Sepoys on their return. I will speak a word in the ear of the Commissioner Sahib concerning the allotment. . . . ."

There followed a complaint that the boy had not written. I explained that it took two months to write and get an answer and he showed me his unfinished letter. "I was writing it in a godown," he said, "when the boom-golies came."

"Praise to the true Guru," he wrote. "This letter is written to the Father Sahib, Subadar Sunda Singh, by his son Sampuran Singh, sowar,——'s Horse. I am well and happy and pray to the Guru for your welfare and happiness. I have received your letter and my heart is made glad. Take no thought of me. A great battle has been fought. By the mercy of the Guru my life is saved. . . . ."

So far he had written when the shells struck the barn. I offered to finish the letter, but feared the Subadar Sahib would not be able to read my script.

"Write in Angrezi (English), Sahib," Sampuran Singh suggested, "the school-master will render the matter in Gurmukhi, or may be, Chanda Singh, who is at the model school, is now sufficiently advanced."

PICTURES OF WARFARE.

So I wrote the Subadar Sahib a letter in English, such a letter as Sikh fathers do not usually receive from their sons. The Sepoy's communications are all of a piece, void of reflection, concerned only with ultimate things; and the formulae are unalterable. A patient lying in a hospital will write:—"All is well here. I am very well and happy. Take no thought. The bullet is in the centre of my stomach. The doctor cannot get it out." But in talk the Sepoy is sometimes less laconic; give him a text for his comment and he may become communicative. While waiting for the "train" I discovered Sampuran Singh's opinions on all things, not without much cross-examination, and wrote them down for the old Subadar's benefit, posted them, and added my greetings.

"This is a good war. Here we are near the sea and the Germans are extended to the east almost as far as Hindustan; but against them the English and other nations are drawn up in increasing numbers, so that they cannot now move further into the lands they covet."

"Sahib, what more is there to write?

"Tell him what you told me of the tree and the great battle."

"The booms first broke down the mud walls in front, destroying many; the trenches were rendered nearly kat. Sardul Singh was killed by the wind of one without being hit. Then the Germans came in great numbers and we slew them. One or two fell into the trench. Outside they were lying one on the top of the other so high that we could not see for the corpses. At night they came again, filling the sky with lightnings—a kind of magic the secret of which they possess. Again we slew all. They have too many machines, and these are too cunningly contrived. Otherwise they are not equal to the Sikhs. They are slow with the bayonet and move heavily. Often they have no fear.

"I was for a long time outside a village named Festu-Shah, where there is always much fighting, and there is a tree on which hang pieces of the soldiers of different nations all blown into the air by boombs and mines. Sahib, what are the names of the five nations?" I inserted them. "You may see Indians' turbans hanging there and different kinds of caps and boots.

"I sent Kour Jan by the post a money order for 15 rupees. Six weeks have passed and I have had no word. You will please inquire. I fear she may be in a narrow place. Stroke the head of my dear Suntri for me.

"The memsahibs of this country do not cover the face, not only the old, but the young women. They have strange customs, but they intend no evil. They do not fear the boombs. Two were tending cattle behind our lines where the boombs were bursting. Broun Sahib sent me to remove them from this peril. They not understanding, I pointed my 'ruffle' as one who shoots crying 'boom-boom' and shaking my head. At length they crying 'Merci, merci' (*merci-merci-kerke*), fled. In the cities they give us flowers and little flags, and offer us tobacco, not understanding the law of the Khalsa (Sikh community)—Sahib, what more is there to write?"

"The Subadar asked you to write of the country and the soil." "You ask me of the country and the soil. This is a good country. It is very dark. No day or night passes without rain, and the sun does not appear, but is hidden always behind a cloud."

"Tell him about the snow and the horses," I suggested. "The snow, instead of lying on the hills, comes down under our very feet and then it becomes water. They do not employ cattle with the plough in this country, but horses. These are of a commanding height and have tufts of hair on their feet. I cannot speak of the crops, as it is not the season.

THE KING'S VISIT.

"The Padshah came to see the Indians all the way over the black water. He spoke with all, regardless of rank. It was not my fate to see the King, being in the trenches. I am told that though chosen by the All-Powerful to be seated on the Throne, he does not hold himself distntly from the poorest. On the Sahib's burra-din (Christmas Day) he sent every Sepoy in the Army a gift. In Jat Singh's regiment all the English officer Sahibs, save two, are dead or wounded. They wear turbans as we, but they ever run a little ahead. A lieutenant has become a major; but every German that crosses our path is slain. Nathu Singh, Kishem Singh, Kanwar Singh of the village are dead. All is well here. I am well and happy and I pray to the Guru——."

"Don't you want to write more about Festu-Shah?"

"No, Sahib. Ask him if he received my letter and if the land is redeemed."

A civil train was drawn up on the opposite side of the platform to the troop train, and "the uncovered memsahibs" regarded the Sikh squadron of ——'s Horse with looks of amused admiration. The last words Sampuran Singh said to me as I left the platform were:—"Tell the Subadar Sahib to send his letter without stamps. It will then surely reach me."

The "terain" took him to railhead and he is now among the "boom-golies" again probably quite unimpressed. I should like to hear the epic of "Festu-Shah" related at Ramgarh. No doubt the Battle of the Seven Nations will be dismissed in as many phrases.

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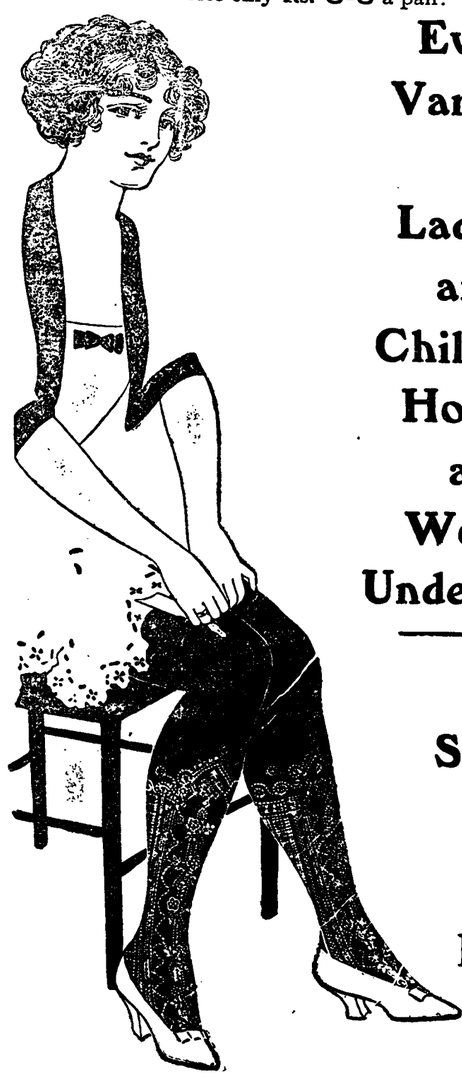

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Although the shops are still, and will be for the rest of this month, in all the agonies of "the sales," the first faint breath of the coming spring fashions has been wafted from Paris—a breath so faint as only to be detected by those in the very innermost circle of La Mode, and by them kept as the deadest of dead secrets until the magic day when the mysterious boxes are opened and the carefully guarded treasures exposed to view. I do not think the general public realises how jealously forthcoming fashions are watched; and no "mere mannequin" is allowed to have even the smallest peep at them; only the head of the establishment and perhaps one or two of the most trusted of the staff have the least idea what the surprises for Fashion's votaries will consist of. I am, however, revealing no secrets when I say that the military mode will be predominant, both in millinery and dresses. The severe lines of this fashion have proved themselves so acceptable and becoming that modish womanhood will hold out both hands for spring models.

VERY USEFUL COSTUME.

The costume shown here comprises a modified skirt and a long tunic coat. The only trimming used for the coat is the loose belt, fastened with one huge button. The revers, Napoleon collar, and cuffs, as well as the buttons, are of the same material as the coat, which in this instance was of corduroy cloth with a snede finish. The skirt, it will be noted, is fairly narrow about the feet, and of comfortable walking length. The dainty little Belgian cap that so becomingly completes this smart costume is of black velvet, trimmed with a black aigrette and a cut jet buckle. The muff carried is blue fox—a stole being altogether a superfluity with a coat of this character, which could be used for driving as well as walking.

SMART SEMI-SHIRT.

The charming garment shown below is composed of crepe-de-chine and velvet, with the waistcoat effect that is so generally becoming. The revers are of dark purple velvet, and the bodice part of pastel-mauve crepe-de-chine. Mauve beading is the only trimming, done by hand in the form of herring-boning. Individual taste will decide whether this beading is done in the dark or the pale shade of the blouse. The sleeves are rather large, and of the almost universal Raglan style, being gathered into a rather deep cuff. The blouse should be quite easy of manipulation by the home dressmaker if the paper pattern is carefully followed, the only small difficulty being in the perfect fit of the sleeve at neck and shoulder.

LITTLE CHILD'S FROCK.

A smartly simple little frock for the small child is presented in the illustration, which would do duty for Sundays at home or evening party wear. Crepe-de-chine in a particularly pretty shade of shell pink is the material chosen; and the frock is made with the fashionable long bodice. The waistband is black velvet, run through slots, embroidered in pink silk; and it finishes in a bow at the back. The skirt has two flounces, which are edged and inlaid with cream filet lace; or guipure might be substituted. The very effective deep collar is trimmed and edged with the same lace. The pretty little sleeves are "puffed" into the shoulder and the band, and edged with lace. The neck is only cut slightly low, and is outlined with lace insertion, which may be finished by a very narrow lace edging.

THE BLACK DRESS.

DETAILS OF SOME NEW MODES.

A friend writing from the country suggests that the atmosphere of the London streets must be very depressing just now. She is not thinking of the dim shop windows and the darkened highways but of the many women whom she pictures in black. She will probably be surprised, writes S. C. M. in the "Manchester Guardian," when I tell her that, though a great deal of black is indeed worn in London to-day, the effect is not that of a people in mourning. There is, for example, none of that insistent expression of sorrow which weighed on the mind and spirits all through that sad season which followed on the death of King Edward. And this is not only due to the fact that in reality only a small percentage of the women are in mourning; it is also because those who mourn have no desire to force the fact of their loss upon others by the ostentatious wearing of sable draperies. Their sorrow is too personal to be much concerned with its conventional expression. They therefore differ little in their dress from others who are arrayed in black merely because they know that it becomes them. It is only the quiet note of simplicity pervading the black cloth or black serge, together with the absence of all relief, which distinguishes it as the raiment of a woman who mourns. A straight and rather full skirt or a neatly kilted tunic, a somewhat severe coat or cape, and a closely fitting hat and veil is the accepted wear for the streets; and it is sometimes completed by a long fur coat. The fact that the latter is often in a brown fur, such as natural or seal-dyed musquash, again modifies the mourning effect.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF RELIEF.

Even the widow adds nothing to this simple attire except the gauze veil which falls low on the shoulders; and if her dress be distinguished by bands or tucks of crepe, these are introduced quite unobtrusively. On the other hand, the woman who wears black because it is attractive and modish, or because it is useful, generally believes it by some note of contrast. This may be something quite trifling, such as a single flower tucked into the corsage, a brocade collar on the coat, or a coloured satin crown introduced into the velvet hat. But, no matter how trifling, it at once announces the fact the wearer is not "in mourning." It is wonderful, too, how much is often done in this way by arranging the corsage with just enough white to give it life and brightness. I have, for instance, seen more than one dress in black lace which might be worn in the afternoon or for demi-toilette occasions which was thus relieved, the white being laid beneath the lace of the bodies and repeated elsewhere.

One model which was greatly admired at a recent "promenade des modes" had the tunic in rich silk lace falling over satin; but the lace of the bodice was much finer, so that the white net doublure gleamed through quite cheerfully. A high collar and a full soft vest in delicate white lace emphasised this cheerful note, and it only needed the very bright and rose which was thurst into the ceinture to complete an ensemble which had no suggestions of mourning.

ANTICIPATING BRIGHTER TIMES.

The couturieres always celebrate the new year by the introduction of some original models. And they are always distinguished from those which have gone before by some lighter note, just as if we were impatient for the spring and were already preparing for its arrival. Even this season the idea is not altogether overshadowed by the war. Rather do the designers seem to be inspired by an optimistic spirit which not only hopes for happier times but expects them to come speedily. It is at any rate certain that the jaunty little models in black taffetas which I have recently seen must have been the result of some such cheerful mood. Sometimes these are entirely in the taffetas, relievd only by touches of lace or a little vividly coloured soutache. But the most attractive are in taffetas and velvet. These two materials are always admirable in combination, the one setting off the other to perfection. They have been seen repeatedly in bygone years, the velvet appearing in a ribbon of narrow width and used very lavishly. But now the idea is more elaborately carried out, and the velvet plays as important a part as the taffetas. It is no longer merely the ornament. On one very quaint example of the idea the velvet is carried down the bodice from the throat to below the waist as a sort of plastron, which is fastened with a serried row of velvet buttons. From here it is continued into a wide hip-sash, and is tied low at the back in a flat square bow. The underskirt is again in the velvet, but the tunic, the sleeves, and the greater part of the corsage are in taffetas. A collar and dainty undersleeves in fine filet-lace finish the dress, which only awaits a graceful and rather petite woman to be displayed to perfection.

MILITARY HATS FOR WOMEN.

Photo by Central News.

Chic military head gear which are now becoming quite the fashion among the ladies in London and Paris

Such a dress has as festal an air as any which may be carried out in colour. And though there is many another I might quote —in crepe meteore with edgings of fur, in velvet with broad sashes in satin, or in soft rich charmeuse with touches of jet—it is in itself sufficient to prove that even on a dark January day black can escape the suggestion of mourning.

THE INTIMACY OF HOME LIFE.

BY ISA GRIEVE IN "THE DAILY CHRONICLE."

The intimacy between people who live together in the same house is a most natural thing, for thrown so much together, day after day, a feeling of ease and familiarity in each other's company is born. Each person has his or her little failings, but they are well known to the other members of the home, and this knowledge means that the failings are passed over, or at least tolerated from force of habit.

This intimacy, however, in itself a very beautiful and precious thing, becomes in very many cases abused. Because there is a spirit of familiarity in the home, each member is apt to think that the others "do not count." A certain indifference both as to dress and manners becomes apparent, and this may be allowed to develop into actual negligence.

That the members of a household happen to be related to each other, and live together in a house that constitutes quite a large part of their world, is no reason why this intimacy should be abused in any way. Untidiness or slovenliness of attire is not only in extremely bad taste, but is also very bad morally for the person who adopts it. Were any stranger present, for instance, a woman would never dream of descending to breakfast in a negligee style too pronounced to be pretty. Why, then, should she inflict such attire on the members of her family, just because, in her opinion, they do not matter?

It is best for a man arriving home tired at night to cast aside all the restrictions of a busy day, and to be as natural as possible. In this relaxation he finds the rest he needs, and so long as it does not affect the others, there is no harm in it. But let him vent his irritation about some trivial matter on whoever happens to be near him, rudely monopolise the best lounge chair on the best side of the hearth with the newest magazine or book, and absolutely refuse to bother about those little actions which make for good manners, he at once becomes a nuisance.

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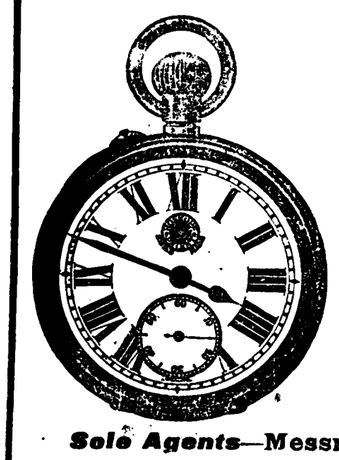

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